The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,722—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	26th June.
†	SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.I.	THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
†	GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
B.M.L.	CALEDONIA	7593	W. B. Andrews	24th "
†	SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5383	M. DeHorne	7th Aug. "
†	GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5264	T. H. Moule	21st "
†	SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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Bombay, 5th June, 1896.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAMID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Mitis	2,260	600	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 225	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
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GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Aug. 1896

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,469	350	21st June 1896.

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DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July 1896.
MELBOURNE	4089	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
BAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
YARRA	DeMaubeuge	4,255	2nd July.

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Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 11th July.

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S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 30th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on or about the 25th June noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 27th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned,

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 24th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th July, calling at Mahe, (Seychelles,) Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Bombay, 23rd June, 1896.

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You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

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Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

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Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

Dated Allahabad, the 19th June, 1896.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Matrimonial Jurisdiction.

PRESENT :—

The Honorable HARRISON FALKNER BLAIR, Judge.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT NO. 1 OF 1896.

In the matter of FLORENCE HELEN PERCY formerly of Lucknow in Oudh .....Petitioner.

AGAINST

JOSEPH PERCY, formerly employed on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Lucknow in Oudh, and whose last known address was in Grant Road, Bombay.....Respondent.

To,—JOSEPH PERCY the abovenamed Respondent.

WHEREAS the Petitioner abovenamed has filed a petition against you in our High Court for the North-Western Provinces of India, praying that the marriage between the Petitioner and the Respondent aforesaid be dissolved, and whereas MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1896, has been fixed for the settlement of issues and disposal of the case.

Now this is to command you that at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, you do appear in our said High Court in person, or by Advocate or Vakil duly instructed and able to answer to the matter stated in the said petition, and you are required to file your answer to the said suit on or before the 13th day of July, 1896, upon which day at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, you or your Advocate or Vakil must attend at our said High Court for the settlement of issues and production of evidence.

And take notice that in default of your filing such answer and attending for the settlement of issues our said High Court will on the said 13th day of July, 1896, proceed at once to hear and determine the said suit in your absence.

By Order of the Court,

C. V. JACOB,
Assistant Registrar.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd July, 1896, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Government Resolution appointing Mr. F. Edgelow a member of the Corporation, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. B. Mein, resigned.
2. Memorandum from the Commissioner, notifying the election of Mr. J. K. Jamsetji as a member of the Corporation, vice Mr. Thomas Blaney, C. I. E., resigned.
3. Memorandum from the Commissioner, notifying the election of Mr. Hari S. Dikshit as a member of the Corporation, vice Mr. R. N. Khory, resigned.
4. Letter from Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy asking the approval of the Corporation to his absence from meetings from 13th March, 1896, to end of June, 1896, on account of ill-health.
5. Letter from Major H. D. Olivier asking the approval of the Corporation to his non-attendance at meetings for a period of four months from 13th February last owing to his absence from Bombay.
6. Letter from Thomas Blaney, Esq., C. I. E. acknowledging the resolution of the Corporation in connection with his resignation and expressing his thanks for the same.
7. Resolutions of the Standing Committee, as under :—

Recommending for sanction the sum of Rs. 2,31,297 already sanctioned by the Corporation in their Resolution No. 214, dated 9th April last, for laying different water mains being paid as advances from surplus and other available balances to be adjusted against the sum when raised.

8. Recommending for sanction a grant of Rs. 24,000 to meet the cost of plastering and pointing the walls of the whole of the old settling basin of the Bhaudarwada Reservoir. The charge to be met from surplus cash balances.

Further consideration of the resolution of the Standing Committee in connection therewith, No. 920, dated 29th April last.

9. Recommending the following alteration being made in a heading of the Health Department Budget, viz. :—from Halalkhor Branch. "Lighting Night-soil Depot," to same branch "Lighting Night-soil Depot" and other places.
10. Letter to the Acting Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding a list of private water mains laid in different parts of the city, and requesting sanction to the taking over of the same free of cost.
11. Letter to the Acting Secretary, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offer, on certain conditions, of Messrs. Mooljee Jetha and Co., for the purchase at the rate of Rs. 5-8 per square yard, of a piece of Municipal land at Gilder Street, admeasuring 3,006·24 square yards.
12. Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the purchase of 341 square yards of land at Ripon Road at a cost of Rs. 3,348-12, including 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition, and plus all charges for preparing, stamping and registering the conveyance by the Municipal Solicitors.
13. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding Government Resolution on the question of the payment, by the Joint Schools Committee, of grants-in-aid to aided primary schools and continuance of English classes in certain Municipal Schools in Bombay.
14. Letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the sale of a small chowkey at the junction of Falkland and Tardeo Roads for the sum of Rs. 30, the present value of the building.
15. Notice of motion from the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., regarding the provision of punkahs in the Corporation Hall.
16. Notice of motion from A. G. Viegas, Esq., asking the Commissioner to expedite the submission of the schedule of appointments.
17. Memorandum from the Commissioner submitting a plan and estimate for constructing two separate markets at Chaupati.
18. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding letter to himself from the Health Officer regarding the mortality in houses without side gullies.
19. Letter to the President, from the Acting Secretary, reporting budget transfers.
20. Letter from the Commissioner reporting on the question of the liability of the Municipality as regards the extrication of persons overwhelmed by the debris of fallen houses. Forwarding Counsel's opinion thereon.
21. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a report of the Special Drainage Engineer showing the streets and lanes opened up for drainage purposes.
22. Monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Arthur Road, for the month of May last.
23. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a statement shewing the modifications of dimensions which were allowed in certain buildings during the half-year ended 31st December, 1895.
24. Letter to the Acting Municipal Secretary, from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, requesting that when the Babula Tank is reclaimed, the Corporation will reserve sites for Marathi and Urdoo Schools.

By Order of the President,

J. LEASK,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Office, Bombay, June 23, 1896.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th June 1896.

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On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Jubilee Buildings" Sankloo Street, Byculla, teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, a large size No. 8 victoria, cooking stove, &c., the property of J. E. DOWLING, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

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19th June 1896.

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IT has come to our notice that the practice is sometimes followed of enclosing in Wooden Cases which have been used for the Import into India of various Brands of American Oil imported by us and which cases consequently bear such Brands Tins filled with Oils not of those brands nor imported by us but imported from Russia. All intending purchasers of our American Oils are hereby warned to see that one of our BRANDS appears not only on the Wooden Case but also on the Tins.

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'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographia Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense love brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,420
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial B. Ld. Mgo ...	{15,000 / 15,000}	100 / 75		16. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	120,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	80,000	$125	all	£31-5s.	£44 to 4
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£20	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broult's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	152½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	12	220
Colaba	400	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	320
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	1185
Fort	150	2,000	500	32-8-0	1,160
French	200	500	500	dvdRs20	600
Harvey and Shapashy ...	400	400	200	dvdRs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	100
Khaugaum	250	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	16 pr. ct.	25
Mofussil	150	2,000	500	32-8-0	1,160
Mofussilmadhuma Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	200	200	23	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 6	90
Mofussil Co.	2,150	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	235
New Borar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs20	535
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	182½
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	510
Sahapashy (Bellary)	200	200	75	20	320
Semore	200	500	500	20	585
Shed and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Shed	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorah Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	70
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs60	1,260
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
R. P. & W.	...	£ 10	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300	4 pr. ct.	420
The Tapti Valoy	26,000	500	50	...	85
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	100	680
Anglo-Indian	1,345			Nil	71
Arjangaon S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	...	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	377	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Uniated	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	900	900	dvd Rs.25	610
Bombay New Manufacturing Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	725
Central India ...	1,000	600	600	dvd Rs.50	1,320
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,100
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,160
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	900	500	500	25	820
Cotton Land & Cotton ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	680
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,295
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	710
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	435
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	730
Framjee Petit..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	735
Hindustan ...	875	1,000	1,000	80	850
Hingunghat r Mills	700	800	800	40	660
Howard and Bullonrhs ...	1,800	800	800	25	785
Hope Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1 600
Imperial Cotton	200	500	500	dvd Rs.15	600
Indian Manfg..	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,320
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.30	790
Jaffer Alli	600	300	300	dvd Rs.30	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co..	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.10	175
Jewraj Balioo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,135
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	943	1,000	1,000	20	675
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	845
Khangaum Manfg. Co ...	400	250	250	Nil	200
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs36	915
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	286
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,265	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,265
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,525
Mahalaxmee...	400	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	161
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,810
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,400
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	200	dvd 15	...
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	710
Oriental	5,735	625	625	dvd Rs20	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,450
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,035
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,260
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,310
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,040
Southern India	1,200	500	500	15	170
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	405
Sun Mills, Ld ...	1,500	250	250	dvRs 12½	360
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	512½
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Swadeshi Mills.	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	730
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	80	800	dvdRs30	740
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.....	900	1,000	1,000	60	650
tion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	600
Uttamchand Shunker Lukhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India..	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	960
Wadia Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,750	100	100	15	410
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile...	6,000	100	100	12	164
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,250
Do. New Issue.	625	375	625	75	1,570
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	76
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.....	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,000
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	12	260
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	240
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.....	4,000	300	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufactur ing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	8 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	8	108
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	620
Soundy & Co....	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	3,000	600	25	60	1,070xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	...	130
Telephone Co.	5,000	50	100	dvdRs1	31

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	22-6
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	27-0
Do. do. new	"	26-14
Australia bar Gold	"	27-0
Bombay bar Gold	"	26-12
Sovereigns	"	17-4
Do. Dumps	"	17-3
Silver	"	26-11
2½ Do.	"	26-13

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 10-59m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-38m., 4-48a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Monthly meeting, Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahadurl entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Thibet left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Colaba and Bhopal entered, and the steamers Dumra and Vincenzo Florio left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read :—"The Star-worshippers of Mesopotamia," by Rev. S. M. Zwemer, V.R.G.S., Bahrein, Persian Gulf.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A correspondent writing on June 20, says :—A brakesman, Jugjiwan, who was convicted on a charge of theft, and sentenced by the Deputy Political Agent, Mr. Jetaker, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, with the option of a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to suffer 6 months' further imprisonment, is acquitted on an appeal being made to the Assistant Political Agent. Another charge of theft stands against him which is set down for hearing on Monday, the 22nd instant, before the Deputy Political Agent, Songad.—During the thunderstorm that occurred at Sahapur, on Sunday last, a girl, aged 10 years, was killed by lightning while working in a field.—Aman, a barber by profession, in a quarrel with his wife, attacked her with a razor and succeeded in cutting her throat. The woman died instantly. He then sur rendered himself to the police, confessing his ghastly crime.—The monsoon seems to have burst over Kathiawar. Enough rain has fallen all over the place to enable farmers to get out their ploughs. Last evening, heavy rain fell at Dhola, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Eighty cents was measured during the short space of an hour, while at Bhavnagar gentle rain fell during Wednesday and Thursday. The weather is not perfectly cooled down here as yet.—Cholera seems to have been stamped out here. Not a single case has occurred since last week.

SUICIDE OF A RAJA'S ATTENDANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Balla Bhawoo, aged thirty-five years, lately an attendant on the son of the Raja Saheb of Jawhar, residing in the Raja's bungalow, at Gamdavie Road. A few days ago, the Raja Saheb's clerk informed the deceased that he had been transferred to the Raja Saheb's house at Poona. Balla said that he did not want to go to Poona, and the clerk therefore dismissed him. About 1 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the deceased was seen in his usual state of health by Mr. Atmaram Narayen, a tutor to the son of the Raja. About 3 p.m., on the same day, deceased proceeded to a licensed vendor of opium, at Erskine Road, and purchased three-quarters of a tola of opium for four annas. Since then nothing was heard about Balla until about 3 o'clock on the following morning, when he was seen lying on the ground floor of his master's bungalow. He was unconscious and breathing very heavily. A native medical gentleman was at once summoned, who examined the deceased, and said he had taken opium, and advised him to be taken to the J. J. Hospital. Deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he did not improve under treatment, but gradually grew worse, and died yesterday forenoon. The House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital was of opinion that the death was due to opium poisoning, and the jury brought in a verdict of suicide in accordance with that evidence.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A COMPOUND WALL.

On Monday afternoon, about thirty feet of the compound wall of the premises belonging to Mr. Pestonji Jehanghir, at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, suddenly collapsed in consequence of the storm, and fell on the roof of the verandah of the servants' quarters, bringing down with it the whole roof of the verandah of the room occupied by one Kicka Bhica, a coachman in the service of Mr. Ruttonshah Ardeshir Parakh, and burying under the debris the coachman's two children—a lad aged about five years, and a girl about seven years old. When they were extricated from the debris, the lad was found to be dead, and the girl had sustained some injuries, which necessitated her removal to the J. J. Hospital. On Monday afternoon, the parents of the deceased lad, whose name was Sonia, and their children, including deceased, were in the room. After the rain had given over a little, the deceased and his elder sister, Somli, went out to play in the compound, while their parents went into the verandah. Just then the father heard a crash, and the roof of the verandah fell in. A coachman in the service of Mr. Pestonji Jehanghir, on hearing the crash, ran out of his stable to the back of the room, and discovered the girl, Somli, buried under the debris of the fallen wall up to her shoulders. Gopal with the assistance of another coachman extricated Somli and sent her in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination she was found to have sustained one or two abrasions on her head, and a couple of cuts on her legs. A number of people came up to the spot, and they removed the debris, and in about an hour and a-half discovered the lad, Sonia, about three or four feet away from the room. He was lying on his back, and no marks or wounds could be seen on his body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the Nepean Sea Road. Mr. Pestonji Hormusji Dastoor, an inspector of streets and buildings in the Bombay Municipality, attributed the collapse of the wall to the heavy rain. There was a hill at the back of the premises. The wall was a very old one. There were no cracks in the standing portions, but it should be pulled down as it was not safe. Under the orders of the witness, the other rooms in the servants' quarters had been vacated. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his being buried under the debris of a wall, which accidentally fell down owing to heavy rain.

THE LATE AGA JUNGHISHAH.

THE Persian Navigation Coy's s. s. Bombay having been released from quarantine early on Saturday morning, was permitted to enter the harbour, and steamed up to a berth on the Erskine Wharf alongside which she was moored at 6 A. M. The Khojah community headed by their spiritual leader H. H. Sultan Mahomed Shah, mustered in large numbers, as also a large gathering of the Afghan Chiefs resident in Karachi, the whole assemblage amounting to between 4,000 and 5,000 persons. The bodies of the deceased princes, Their Highnesses Aga Junghishah and Abbas Shah were reverently removed from the vessel by prominent members of the Khojah community and were then carried in a grand funeral procession from Keamari along the Napier Mole to the Khojah Jamat Khana in the Native Town. The necessary sanction from the authorities had been obained by the chiefs of the Khojah community and the road leading from Keamari to the Jamat Khana were well watered by the direction of the Municipality in order to lay the dust and lined by the police to maintain order. The procession which was a long one in which between 5000 to 6000 Khojas and others had joined, consisted of eight horses richly caparisoned, four of which were draped in black and four adorned with gay trappings with crossed swords on their backs. These horses were preceded by 80 persons holding covered trays of sweetmeats and fruits, also by a troupe of boys holding the sacred emblems of the "Punjah Nishan" and chanting the Arabic and other prayers appropriate to the occasion. Then came the biers with the coffins covered with rich pieces of brocade and shawls and loaded with numerous wreaths of flowers, being the offerings received from devout mourners. All the processionists wore white turbans as mourning and many of them acted by turns as pall-bearers, and it was held a great honour to be allowed to do so. The police arrangements along the route were very ably carried out by Inspector Lavin of the Harbour Police, and the whole procession was marked by a reverence of demeanour by those who took part in it, which was impressive in the extreme. At 6-15 A. M. yesterday, the bodies were removed from the Jamat Khana and carried again as on Saturday last in a solemn funeral procession attended by a large concourse of Khojas and other mourners, headed by H. H. Sultan Mahomed Shah to the Merewether Pier at Keamari, alongside which the s. s. Purulia was moored and on board of which the bodies were deposited for conveyance to Kerbela. The Purulia left at about 10 A.M.—"Sind Phœnix."

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HOUSE CONNECTIONS QUESTION.

THE vernacular journals consider that the Municipal Corporation has settled the question of house connections, after a long and memorable debate, in a manner which will preserve its dignity, prestige, and reputation. The "Gujerati" says: "The discussion was on the whole conducted in a commendable spirit, free from rancour and animosity, and with a desire to consider all the sides of the question. Time will show, when the passions of the hour have cooled down, that it is not the prestige of the Hon. Mr. Mehta that has been vindicated, but the prestige of the Corporation for good sense, fairness and justice. The triumph of an individual is after all a small matter. Nothing would have been easier for the Hon. Mr. Mehta to enhance his influence and escaped unpleasant criticism than to have sided with those who wished to saddle the Municipality with an intolerable and unjust burden. But it is because his prestige has not been gained by truckling to popular passions and prejudices and seeking popular applause for the moment, that he stood out boldly for a great principle even at the risk of offending an influential interest. The Corporation is, entitled to share in the credit of the success of Mr. Cotton's motion. The Hon. Mr. Wadia's riders, which were accepted by the mover and seconder of the main proposition, removed the last shred of an excuse for approving it. Mr. Cotton is perhaps the ablest representative the European community has on the Corporation, and we are glad he and his other European colleagues threw their weight and influence on the right side." The "Indian Spectator" writes: "The House Connections question has been decided, we hope, finally and to the satisfaction of all reasonable men. The Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia's riders and the excellent speech delivered by the Municipal Commissioner must, we believe, be given the credit of having secured the large majority of twenty in a house of fifty-two, if not the very adoption itself, of the principle of vital importance, that the house-owners and not the Corporation should bear the burden of House Connections with Municipal drains. A decision otherwise would certainly have seriously embarrassed Municipal finance, though we must dismiss with a smile the exaggeration, that it would have led to positive financial disaster and bankruptcy." The "Independant" has it: "At last good sense has dawned on the Corporation of Bombay and the resolution on the much discussed but never ending question of house connections which it has carried by a majority on Thursday last, bespeaks well for the wisdom, it has at last shown in throwing the expense of that part of the burden of the work on the house owners, which they and they alone are in duty bound to bear. The proposition originally moved by Mr. Cotton together with the appropriate rider suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia was just the one required for freeing the Municipality from the difficulties in which Dr. Blaney and his friends had put it in January last. That mischievous resolution had been so fully exposed in all its injurious features that many of those who had sided with Dr. Blaney then, had sensibly changed sides and raised up their hands in support of the resolution of Thursday last, which was cleverly framed in that spirit of give and take, which had unarmed all opposition and for which great credit is first due to the leader of the Corporation."

ALLEGED AUTOCRACY OF THE UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE.

The "Gujerati" speaks rather sharply of what it calls the autocracy of the University Syndicatein connection with the report of the Examination Reform Committee. Our contemporary writes: "It is characteristic of small bodies to work in secret, shut out outside light, to play the autocrat, and assume the airs of superior beings. This is what the syndicate does many a time. The senate appoints an Examination Reform Committee. After a good deal of thought and inquiry it sends in its report. The senate refers it to the syndicate for framing distinct proposals and submitting them to it. The syndicate consisting of no many able men declares its inability to go frame resolutions embodying the recommendations made in the 'Examination Reform' Committee's Report." This decision has no doubt the merit of being unusually laconic. But brevity is not courtesy, nor is it always desirable. Here were before the syndicate certain specific proposals. We can well understand if it found itself unable to accept them. But apart from the constitutional question whether the syndicate can refuse to comply with a mandate of the senate simply because it does not like the subject-matter of the mandate, it would be interesting to know why the syndicate has not stated its reasons for its inability to formulate propositions embodying the committee's recommendations. Is it because that it does not approve of them? Then it should have said so. It is impossible to believe that the syndics are wanting in the ability required merely to frame resolutions with such alterations in the recommendations as they thought proper. The fact seems to be that they have rejected them "in toto." Their decision becomes intelligible only on this hypothesis. It now remains with the senate to decide what is to be done with the committee's proposals."

AMENITIES OF THE BENCH AND THE BAR.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" believes it echoes the public sentiment when it says that Mr Justice Parsons' decision in the matter of the petition of the defendant in a Police Court case, complaining of the conduct of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate during the hearing of an assault case, is not calculated to raise the Magisterial bench in the estimation of the general public. Our contemporary observes: "Curiously enough and contrary to settled practice of interfering as little as possible with the work of the Presidency Magistrates, the High Court entertained the application and sent for the papers in the case with an explanation from the Magistrate. The matter was disposed of on Thursday last when the High Court ruled that Mr. Dastoor was wrong in not allowing Mr. Heming to conduct the defence; but pointed out at the same time that if the solicitor was insolent and rude to the bench, the law gives the Magistrate full power to deal with such persons and he should have dealt with the petitioner. All is to say the Magistrate could have commited the solicitor for contempt of Court. This latter portion of the ruling is all right, but we fail to see the justice of the first part where the Magistrate is blamed for his conduct. That he did not punish the solicitor for contempt of Court when he could have done so with justice, if what was reported as having occurred be true, shows that he did not wish to be harsh or severe to him; and by ordering Mr. Hemming to sit down and not conduct the case any more, the learned Magistrate really adopted a milder course. And for his mildness he has been blamed by the High Court! Happily such incidents are rare in our Courts; but it is very strange that the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court should have supplied this sorry spectacle. Mr. Dustoor is at once one of the ablest, politest and most courtious men going. As a Magistrate he is far and away the best man on the bench. His courtesy to the practitioners in his Court is a matter of common notoriety and he is as patient as it is possible for human. On the other hand, Mr. Hemming we have a clever lawyer whose zeal for his client's cause is perhaps unequalled by that of any other man in the profession in Bombay, but who appears, to speak from honest conviction, to have cultivated to a high degree of excellence 'the gentle art of making enemies.'"

MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S PROPOSALS TO THE SENATE.

Our readers are aware that the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade's proposition in favour of exempting candidates, who have obtained 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in any particular subject, from re-examination therein with the reservation that the candidates availing themselves of this indulgence shall not be classed, was referred by the senate to the faculties for consideration and report. On the 29th instant the debate on that motion will be resumed, as the several faculties have already sent in their reports. The "Gujerati" is "glad that three out of the four faculties have accepted the principle of Mr. Ranade's motion. Looking to the composition of the Faculty of Engineering no one need be surprised at its decision that the proposed change is undesirable. This means that the faculty is not prepared to accept the specific proposal embodied in the motion. But whether it accepts the principle underlying it or not it is difficult to decide. The Faculty of Arts alone goes in entirely for the change as recommended. The Faculty of Law accepts the principle only, and that of Medicine raises in the case of the two medical examinations to fifty and sixty the minimum of marks which must be obtained before a candidate becomes entitled to claim exemption from re-examination. When the Faculties of Medicine and Arts were able to declare their views in a precise manner, lawyers, who constitute the Faculty of Law, ought surely to have formulated their proposal in a concrete form instead of contenting themselves with a bare acceptance of the principle of the motion. But the reports of the Faculties, so far as they go, are on the whole satisfactory." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: "The proceedings at the meeting of the Senate of the University to be held on the 29th instant will be watched with more than the usual amount of interest on account of the debate which will take place on Mr. Ranade's proposal to lighten the burden of candidates for degrees. The proposal, if carried, will bring about a most desirable change of things and will remove one of the worst grievances of the hard-working collegians. Though it has met with very strong opposition from certain quarters, we do nevertheless believe that the majority of those capable of forming an opinion on the subject, welcome the proposed change as a step in the right direction." The "Indian Spectator" observes with certain reservation: "Time has educated public opinion sufficiently to be convinced that Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal is not likely to make passes cheap or to turn out graduates who are not worth the name. If anything, we shall have, under the system of exemption, more sound knowledge in those that are compelled to take advantage of it, than can be hoped for from men on the margin, who just manage to get the minimum requisite in each subject and narrowly escape failure. The system is intended to benefit primarily those who are weak in a subject or two but whose weakness therein is fully compensated for by more than ordinary proficiency in other subjects. Such men are eminently worthy of all sympathy and the University degrees should not be completely blocked to them, especially when almost every pertinent subject of knowledge has been made a compulsory one in all our University examinations. Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal would, in fact, result in a happy combination of two different schools of educationists." The "Independant" states after referring to the reports of the various faculties: "Here then we see that the preponderance of opinion is on the side of Mr. Ranade, and thus far the learned Judge has scored a distinct success. The coming discussion with the Senate therefore will be made more feasible now that the faculties have sent in their respective opinions, and we have every reason to believe that the good sense of the Senate will at last prevail, and difference of opinion will be forgotton before the duty of doing a good turn to the student class at large."

THE CONGRESS AND ITS ENEMIES.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" lays down the proposition, paradoxical though it may appear, "that the cause of the Congress has no greater friends than its enemies in the Anglo-Indian Press. For, by its constant and unceasing attack on the Congress and its workers, that Press has brought our great political movement as much in the forefront as we would wish it to be, and has thus done more good than harm to the cause it so persistently vilifies. Ever since the day when the first National Congress met and proclaimed to a band of irate and astonished Anglo-Indians, the fact that however mild, apathetic and indolent the Indians may be, they can, when the occasion requires, join as one harmonious whole and act as so many fellow-workers in the cause of their country,—ever since that day, the Anglo-Indian Press has been busy ridiculing or abusing the Congress and its leaders. But as we have said above, the curious thing about the attack is this, that instead of the movement being injured in any way, it has actually benefitted by the conduct of the Anglo-Indian Press. Not only has the Congress been advertised in India, but the voice of that Press has made it known more or less all through Great Britain."

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 13th June 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

Carl Bergmann, engineer, of 55, Thalstrasse, Meissen is in the German Empire, for improvements in and relating to the spindles of spinning or like machines.

Robert Greenhalgh, warehouseman, of 26, Nicol Road, Willesden, London, in the county of Middlesex, for an improved method of marking and arranging patterns or sections of wearing apparel.

John Fraser, miner, of Malua Street, Brighton, in the colony of Victoria, Australia, for improvements in and connected with fuse lighters.

Henry Arzt, engineer, of 38, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, London, for a new or improved construction or arrangement of generator of electricity.

William Falkiner Harnett, assistant locomotive superintendent in charge Kanchrapara workshops, Kanchrapara, Eastern Bengal State Railway, for a bottle lock clasp.

Frederick Elijah Blaisdell, gentleman, of Wayne Junction, in the city and county of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in and connected with holders for pencils, crayons, caustics, and the like.

Thomas Gare, engineer, of 25, Booth Street, Stockport, in the county of Chester, and Thomas Septimus Hardcman, merchant, of 137, Withington Road, Whalby Range, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvement in the manufacture of coiled lock-nuts.

The Combined weight and cost indicating Scale Company, Limited, of 234, High Street, Christchurch, in the colony of New Zealand, for combined weight and cost indicating apparatus for spring balance scale

Hugh Kirkwood Gracey, Indian Civil Service, Etah, North-Western Provinces, for improvements in punkah tubes.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Herbert Credgington, watch-maker, of 7, Park Mall, Bendigo, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved tap to enable kerosine or other liquid to be readily withdrawn from kerosine tins or other similar receptacles. (Filed 9th June 1896.) Orrin Burton Peck, mining engineer, residing at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, for improvements in the art of centrifugal separation. (Filed 9th June 1896.) Orrin Burton Peck, mining engineer, residing at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, for improvements in centrifugal separators. (Filed 9th June 1896.) Bela Vilimos, machine engineer, of 2503, Kossuthut cza, Debreczen, in the kingdom of Hungary, for improvements in rotary engines. (Filed 9th June 1896.) George Mitchell, consulting engineer, of 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the county of London, for a new or improved testing machine for oleaginous materials. (Filed 9th June 1896.) The Davy Electrical Construction Compay, Limited, of 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, for improvements in electric arc lamps. (Filed 9th June 1896.)

Emilien Dumoulin, gentleman, of 36, Rue des Petits Champs, Paris, in the republic France for improvements in the manu-facture of copper and other metal tubes, sheets, wire and the like by electrolysis. (Filed 6th June 1896.) Francis Wolley Dod, executive engineer, in the Public Works Department, at present residing at Simla, British India, for automatically engaging or releasing the connexions of distant sigaals by the movement of the main signals—the invention to be called "Dod's distant signal release." (Filed 26th May 1896) Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the county of London, for a method of ensuring safety in the working of railway points and signals, and apparatus for that purpose. (Filed 2nd June 1896.) Max Guilleaume, cable manufacturer, of Mulheim-on-the-Rhine, in the German Empire, for improvements in electric cables. (Filed 2nd June 1896.) William Jackson, engineer, of Thorngrove, Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in or connected with webs, trays, flaps or carriers for carrying tea leaf or other substances in drying machines. (Filed 8th June 1896.)

The fees prescribed in schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each :—Charles Edward Livesay, M. Inst. C. E., executive engineer, Irrigation branch, Public Works Department, of Bengal, for completely regulating the supply of water into a canal,—the invention to be called "Livesay's patent regulator. (From 20th June 1895 to 19th June 1897.) Allster MacNab, merchant, of Canada) Madras Presidency, India; for an improvement in the manufacture of bay salt. (From 13th July 1896 to 12th July 1897.) Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

Mr. Robert Dairy Bowman's invention for an improved process and apparatus for the production of oxygen gas. (Specification filed 7th March 1892.)

Messrs. Albert Williams Daw and Zacharias Williams Daw's invention for improvements in and connected with valves for percussive rock drills, direct acting pumps and engines. (Specification filed 11th March 1892.)

Messrs. Anthony Gapper Southby and Fredrick Delacourt Blyth's invention for improvements in apparatus for making ice, refrigerating, evaporating and desiccating. (Specification filed 12th March 1892.)

Mr. S. Lloyd Weigand's invention for improvements in the art of and apparatus for teiegraphing and telephoning and similar purposes. (Specification filed 7th March 1892.)

M. Henri Galopin's invention for improvements in and connected with apparatus for regulating the supply of liquid hydro-carbon to lamp and other burners in houses, railway carriages and other structures. (Specification filed 8th March 1892.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.

THE price of Consols declined ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, to 112⅜. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 120; and 3½ per cent. Government Securities remained at £64. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India, 1-16d. to 1s. 2d. Bar Silver was unaltered, at 31 7-16d. per oz., as it was also in New York, at 68¾ cents, with Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower, at 4·88¼ dollars. Paris Exchange on London was again quoted at 25·16 fcs.

For Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, the price named was 37s. per 416 lbs., this and next month's shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, tone of the market steady. Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, was quoted at 35½r. per 416 lbs. shipment this and next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers, market, steady; and Rapeseed, Brown, at 32 5-8s., same shipment, to Havre, business done, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier yesterday, Surats and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and Imports *nil*. Spot prices were unchanged; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, 3 55-64d. for June delivery and 34 1-64d. for October-November, being the extreme quotations. The Manchester market closed steady.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 5-8 cents; September Futures declined 3 points to 6·76, as well as December to 6·79. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, giving the following comparison between this season's figures and those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts.....	2,000	1,300	3,500
Two days' do.	4,000	2,600	5,500
Since 1st Sept.. 1895	5,133,000	7,888,100	5,826,000

Our local market for this staple was steady today, and prices advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2. There were no purchases on account of Exporters; but the Mills took 100 bales each of Khangaum, Oomrawuttee, Bhagulkote, Wadhwan, and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 168, Rs. 172, Rs. 170, Rs. 177, and Rs. 151, respectively, 250 Indore, at Rs. 165 to Rs. 165½; 200 Dhamangaum, at Rs. 175; and 50 Pachora, at Rs. 151 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS were quiet but steady. The usual moderate business only was done, at previous prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton.....	3,798	bales.
Wheat.....	4,784	cwts.
Linseed	14,833	„
Rapeseed	1,883	„
Groundnuts	1,671	„
Castorseed	1,287	„
Rice	7,791	„

FREIGHTS.—There was a holiday feeling in the market to-day, and very little business passed; prices are as before.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Inc-	Rs.	3,81,627
„ „ Branches...	Dec.	„	2,24,144
Other „	Inc.	„	10,61,230
Government Securities.....	Inc.	„	83,531
Other Authorized „	Dec.	„	11,400
Loans	Dec.	„	4,35,218
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	„	11,65,134
Balances with other Banks.....	Inc.	„	3,46,728
Cash	Inc.	„	30,71,267

The market was easy during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank (issued to-day for yesterday—the *Mohurrum* holiday), and accordingly the figures now before us disclose an increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of 30¾ lakhs, at 207¼ lakhs. This is due to a further diminution of the trade demand for accommodation, as shown by an addition of 10¼ lakhs to Private Deposits, and a decrease of 11¼ lakhs in Bills Discounted and Purchased; and an important decrease in Loans; the falling off in trade requirements thus aggregating some 26½ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 14¼ lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits there was but little movement.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened strong at 1s. 2 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was taken; but re-sales being plentiful at 1s. 2 1-32d., the market hardened 1-32d., a considerable business being reported all round, and closed steady to firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 2 1-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 2 9-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·50 1-4	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, at 110 1-4 for cash, and 110 1-16 for the settlement, closing on the same level in both positions.

SHARES have shown some slight animation to-day, and the changes in prices, as per our revised list, have mostly favoured sellers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 20th June, compared with the Statement of 13th June, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	June 13. Rs.	June 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	52,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,68,636	61,50,233
Do. do. at Branches	31,49,461	32,25,317
Other Deposits	3,51,97,097	3,62,38,327
Post Bills	8,725	9,035
Credits, undrawn	27,81,725	35,09,164
Rs...	6,24,05,645	6,43,52,106
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	80,53,199	81,36,791
Other authorised Securities	42,15,120	42,03,720
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.....	76,58,776	77,19,441
Loans do. do.	90,21,266	88,86,048
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,50,29,633	1,38,61,499
Dead Stock	4,03,450	4,03,450
Stamps and Stationery	22,153	18,513
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	3,19,260	6,65,988
Cash	1,76,82,389	2,07,53,655
Rs...	6,21,05,645	6,43,52,106

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd June 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah..... inches	29·532
Temperature of the Air..... degrees	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·934
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10).....	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)..... degrees	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	76·2
General Directions of wind*.....	SW., W, WSW.,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..... miles	619
Fall of Rain.....	6·21
Total fall during month	25·01
„ year	28·27
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	0·62

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for San Jose and places beyond in Guatemala are subject to scrutiny.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe, interrupted.

Communication between Bissao and Bolamo, interrupted.

Noumea Brisbane Cable, interrupted, this cuts off new Caledonia.

Line Saigon Bangkok, interrupted.

Turkish route, interrupted beyond Fao.

Bhamo route to China, interrupted beyond the British frontier, between Tali and Yunnan.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Tuesday 30th instant.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 13th June 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	35,631	39,094	...	3,463	79,639	...
Parcels, &c.	55,082	50,099	4,983	...	...	10,013
Goods						
Other earnings	3,734	8,564	..	4,830	...	19,305
Total for week	94,437	79,747	...	3,310	...	...
Aggregate...	2589787	2539366	...	...	50,121	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CLANCY—May 30, at Fort Tregantle, Plymouth, of pneumonia, Cornelius Bernard Clancy, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master, 2nd Battn, Royal Lancaster Regiment, King's Own, and for many years Chief Clerk of the Bombay District Staff Office, aged 36. R. I. P.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1896.

"THE most revolutionary proposal of the century," to quote the description of the Education Bill given by an Educational Officer of long experience in India, has now been withdrawn by her Majesty's Government, on whose behalf Mr. Balfour has admitted that they have miscalculated the extent of the opposition to the Bill. As Sir William Harcourt said, that opposition has proceeded, not from his followers alone, but also from members of the Unionist party. It was not merely that the Opposition had filled some fifty pages of the Order Book with amendments; many critical amendments have been proposed by supporters of the Government which could not well be closured out of hand. The main purpose of the Bill was to satisfy the claim of the Voluntary Schools to a larger measure of pecuniary support, so that they might be able to meet, on something like equal terms, the rate-supported Board Schools. Mr. Chamberlain gave the first place to this object when placing under five heads the chief aims of the Bill. Canon Nunn wrote to the *Times* on the 1st June to show that the Bill is unsatisfactory on every one of these five heads. Mr. Chamberlain—who, by the way, not so long ago, scouted the idea of supporting Voluntary schools with public money against Board Schools—championed the Bill on the ground that its aims are first to preserve the Voluntary Schools from extinction. Canon Nunn replied that the Bill so far from securing this "ensures the rapid and certain suppression of the voluntary system." The second aim of the Bill being affirmed to be the decentralisation of the control and management of the schools, the Canon rejoined that no one wants decentralisation; that it is judged impracticable by competent persons; that it would involve duplication of authorities, as well as great expense. The third aim being to change the mode of constituting the local school authority—in other words, to substitute Committees of the County Council for elected School Boards, Canon Nunn maintains that the advantage of such a change would be very doubtful. To the representation that the Bill was intended to maintain and increase the efficiency of education—a somewhat hazardous assertion, seeing that the Bill fixed a maximum which was not to be exceeded in the cost of any aided school—the Canon replied that so far as the question of efficiency is concerned, the Bill is a leap in the dark. Still more rash perhaps is the claim that the fifth and final aim of the Bill was "to meet the Nonconformists' complaints." Canon Nunn unkindly observes that the Nonconformists are not enamoured of the proposal, which is regarded as doomed. When the Nonconformists denounced the measure, root and branch, as a violation of the compact arrived at twenty-three years ago; the general public regarded the proposal to disestablish the Education Department and shackle and supersede the Board Schools as reactionary; and dignitaries of the Church declared that it would work the ruin of the Voluntary Schools, the Government must have wished that they had never instructed Sir John Gorst to draft it.

It was Mr. Leonard Courtney, the Unionist member for Bodmin, from whom the proposal that the bill should be dropped first emanated. The suggestion, coming as it did soon after the second reading of the measure, had been carried by a very large majority, and was greatly resented by the ardent supporters of voluntary schools. It was urged in some quarters that the better plan would be to closure the committee stage of the Bill by compartments, in order to meet Mr. Courtney's contention that ample consideration of all the amendments that had been tabled was impossible within the limits of the settlement. This suggestion of free resort to the guillotine was severely condemned, not only by the Opposition, but by many members of Parliament and newspapers whose fidelity to the Ministery no one could call in question. It was pointed out that the Government had taken no steps to treat the Bill as urgent, and that urgency was the only possible excuse for applying the closure to a bill in regard to which no obstruction could be alleged, since it had not gone into Committee at all. Ministers were reminded of the denunciations of closure by compartments in which they themselves indulged when the Home Rule Bill was got through the committee stage by the application of this process. "It is better to submit even to a prolongation of the session," wrote the *Times*, "than to clutch at a remedy which, in the opinion of Ministers themselves, strikes at the heart of Parliamentary Government. . . . We are sure that the Government will lose much more by showing indifference to its declarations when out of office than can possibly be gained by coercive measures for epediting business in the House of Commons." The Marquis of Lorne, who generally has some novel suggestion to offer, pointed out that a large number of the amendments came from the Government side, and urged that they should be diminished by coming to an agreement on some principle. But the Bill was one of such complexity that the proposal was regarded as an impracticable one, and to add to the difficulties of the situation, many of the supporters of the measure began to complain because Mr. Balfour had not so arranged the business of the House as to have some progress made with the Bill earlier in the session. Meanwhile, the Nonconformists were carrying on a most active and determined propaganda in the constituencies against the Government proposals, with sufficient success to enable the Opposition to win the two vacant seats of Frome and Wick Burghs.

The perplexity of the Ministry became evident in the hesitation which refused to decide between the three courses that, as usual in such cases, rise like Macbeth's witches to darken counsel with a choice of evils, having this only in common that each is as delusive of ultimate advantage as the other. Mr. Balfour's proposal that the Education Bill should be left over to January, so that the House might adjourn in August, was objected to on the ground that it would mean the abandonment of the Bill for the Session, and this would land the Government in the same difficulty with regard to the money budgeted for increased grants to the Voluntary Schools that disconcerted Mr. Goschen when the Bill for compensation to publicans came to grief, and the monetary provision made had to be otherwise disposed of at a moment's notice. On that occasion, the cash intended to buy up superfluous public houses, was diverted to the quite different purpose of making elementary education free throughout the United Kingdom—the last thing thought of by anybody, and least of all by a Conservative Government. It is not easy to devise the means of spending unexpected millions just as Parliament is about to adjourn. Notwithstanding these objections, this course, described by the *Times* as one of "amazing weakness," has been decided upon. The Government have chosen it in preference to the only other alternatives that are left, namely, to force the whole measure through, overriding the multitudinous amendments of the Opposition and the less numerous, but more embarassing, proposals of their own friends, or to reduce it to the dimensions of the first of the five aims set forth by the Colonial Secretary, and simply enact that the Voluntary Schools shall in future receive substantial aid from the Exchequer. The Unionist Press blamed the Government for hesitating between these divergent paths, one of which would infallibly lead to trouble and delay in Parliament, and the other to the discredit that would follow a confession of inability to carry four-fifths of one of the three important measures constituting the ministerial programme for the Session. Why Mr. Balfour's leadership of the House of Commons should be arraigned for his failure to drive three omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar is not quite obvious. As it has turned out that of three important measures one can only be forced through by an all-night sitting and a free use of the guillotine, the second must be either strangled or mangled, and the third abandoned to its fate after the second reading, it is more likely that the machinery of the House is defective, than that its leader, a man of acknowledged ability and now of considerable experience, should be in fault. Only the other day, Mr. Balfour was promised every assistance in getting the Bill through by the Unionist M. P.'s assembled at the Foreign Office. It is indeed strange that a Bill which passed the second reading by an unprecedented majority, the Conservatives and Unionists being reinforced by the whole strength of the Irish vote, should be in such jeopardy before being considered in Committee, that the Cabinet Council has finally decided to drop the Bill and re-introduce it next January. It may be safely predicted, however, that when the new Bill has been introduced, it will be found to differ very widely from that whose career has been prematurely cut short.

THREE years ago last April the control of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was transferred from the Government of India to the Secretary of State. At the beginning of this year the India Office, thanks to a hint from Mr. Ffinch, the Director-in-Chief, woke up to the idea that possibly the Government that has to pay the salaries of all the officials of the Department, might possibly like to know something of its working. Hence it was that the Administration Reports for 1893-94 and for 1894-95 were sent out to India within three weeks of each other—more than fourteen months after the first Report was sent in by Mr. Ffinch, the Administrator-General, and they are both printed in the last *Government Gazette*. The first report is now too ancient to be of any interest save for purposes of comparison, and we therefore confine our observations to the report for 1894-95. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of net receipts to capital rose from 4·28 in 1893-94 and 3·80 in the previous year, to 6·50, while the percentage of expenditure to gross receipts declined from 63·7 per cent. to 52·6 per cent. The traffic earnings increased from fifteen and a-half lakhs to over eighteen lakhs, and the share of the Indian and trans-Indian traffic (east of India) carried by the Indo-European route was again higher than its fixed *pro-rata* share under the Joint Purse Agreement. As our readers are aware, the Telegraph Department, the Eastern Telegraph Company, and the Indo-European Telegraph Company are the sharers in this curiously named arrangement. The reduction of Rs. 33,000 in expenditure is attributed to savings in line and cable maintenance and to a reduction in the number of Inspectors in Persia—a circumstance which supplies incidental testimony to the growth of confidence in the safety of life and property in the Shah's dominions. The general working of the lines and cables in Persia and the Persian Gulf was very satisfactory. The lines were only interrupted for some three days, and the Indo-European Company's line for a little over four days. The high standard both of speed and accuracy in messages sent via Teheran to the Persian Gulf was well maintained, and there can be no doubt as to this being the best and safest route for cables to England. No one will be surprised to learn that the Turkish route continues to work badly, the lines between Constantinople and Fao being interrupted no less than 150 days during the year. We do not suppose that cable communication is often interrupted in Turkey as in Australia for the purpose of calling attention to the needs of some injured wayfarer. It is no uncommon thing for a traveller in the desolate wilds of South and Western Australia, when he is injured or his horse has dropped down dead, to climb the poles and cut the wires. He knows that the inspector of the line with a view to re-establish communication with the outside world will bring someone or other to his aid, as soon as the fifty or hundred miles that lie between him and the nearest township can be covered by the inspecting party. If the man who has in this singular manner obtained relief is found to be in real need, the offence of cutting the wires is viewed with great leniency. But in Turkey the traveller who had the temerity to do the same thing would probably pay dearly for it, unless the provincial Governor took it into his head to be grateful for the temporary suspension of a bane of modern civilization he would much rather be without. But he would only do this in the event of the traveller being too poor to pay a heavy bribe for liberation. The report has not much else of general interest to record, excepting that the average length of private and commercial messages has again fallen to 12·67 words against 13·54 in the previous year, and an average of 13·15 in the past seven years. This tends to prove the continued increase and improvement of codes, and it is estimated by the Telegraph Companies that code words at the present time contain on an average from 15 to 20 ordinary words.

As the result of the tobacco expert's visit to Australia the cultivation of the fragrant weed is now attracting attention in all the Southern colonies, and there is, we hear, every prospect that in the course of a few years the tobacco products of Australia will be of considerable value. New South Wales is in the forefront and is succeeding in the production of a leaf suitable for cigars. There is some prospect that New South Wales will follow the example of Victoria and obtain a tobacco expert. Mr. Taverner, the Victorian Minister of Public Works, in recognising the necessity of a cigar-leaf expert, intends to write to Mr. Sidney Smith, Minister of Agriculture in the adjoining colony, suggesting that if any action is taken in that direction he should endeavour to secure a man whose speciality is the cultivation and treatment of cigar-leaf. Mr. Boudurant, the American expert engaged by the Victorian Government, while conversant with all the details in the growth and manufacture of ordinary tobacco, has not, he tells the Government, had a wide experience of cigars. And it is suggested as a means of economising as well as of ascertaining the capabilities of the soil in regard to tobacco growing, that if New South Wales engaged an expert who was a master of the cigar industry, the two colonies would be able to exchange, Mr. Boudurant giving instruction to growers across the Murray in pipe tobacco, while their expert taught Victorian people something about cigars.

THE news of the death of Sir Augustus Harris will be received with regret even here in India; for few Anglo-Indians, whether on furlough or short leave, failed to pay his theatre a visit when at home. Not merely was he a successful manager and theatre proprietor, but he created the patriotic melodrama which became so popular at Drury-lane. Sir Druriolanus *Punch* dubbed him even before Her Majesty was pleased to create him a Knight-bachelor. The former distinction was by way of bantering the theatre manager, who, having found time to serve on the Metropolitan Board of Works and the London County Council, became Sheriff, and was accounted as in training for the Lord Mayoralty. The latter honour was not, as Sir Henry Irving's, in recognition of his prominent connection with the drama, but as the reward of his labours in the shrievalty. Sir Augustus was a member of several City Companies—the Loriners', the Pattenmakers', the Fanmakers', the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers', and the Spectaclemakers', and, add to this, that he was Grand Treasurer in Freemasonry. It was believed at one time that he had an ambition for parliamentary distinction, and contemplated seeking the suffrages of the Strand, which district he represented on the County Council.

THE Mohurrum passed off quietly yesterday.

OWING to the derailment of an engine, near the Wodehouse Bridge, on Monday evening, at 7-30 o'clock (Madras time), the up and down lines, leading to Colaba station, were completely blocked. The Church Gate station had, therefore, to become the terminus for the local traffic for the time being. The Ahmedabad mail train was delayed two hours before it could leave Colaba, the obstruction not being removed until half-past eleven. But almost directly afterwards another mishap occurred owing to the roughness of the night. A road-van attached to the through passenger train which follows the mail after half-an-hour's interval, was derailed. As putting is on the rails again would be a long process, it was decided to send the passengers intending to travel by it on by a special local train as far as Grant Road, where they were transhipped. Over four hours were occupied in clearing the line.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, we learn, presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which comm

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The House of Lords have read a second time, by a majority of twenty-nine votes, the Bill for marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Balfour announced the withdrawal of the Education Bill, and in doing so admitted that he had miscalculated the extent of the opposition to the Bill.

He proposed to re-introduce the Bill at the beginning of January.

Sir W. V. Harcourt said he would refrain from exulting over the Government, but observed that the opposition to the Bill also emanated from the Unionist Party.

VENEZUELAN OUTRAGE ON A BRITISH OFFICIAL.

The Venezuelans have arrested and conveyed to their territory Mr. Harrison, a Government official, who was directing the making of roads on the British side of the Schomberg line.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM MAFEKING.

The first detachment of the 7th Hussars has left Mafeking for Mashonaland.

GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION IN MASHONALAND.

The situation in Mashonaland daily increases in gravity.

THE MASHONALAND REBELLION.

The rebellion in Mashonaland is spreading, and severe fighting has taken place in the Mazoe district between the rebels and a party escorting women and children.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 23.

A Manifesto issued by the Democratic leader, Mr. Whitney, protests against the adoption of the free coinage of silver at the Chicago Convention.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The death is announced of Sir Augustus Harris.

[Sir Augustus Henry Glossop Harris was the son of Augustus Glossop Harris, an operatic manager. He was born in Paris in 1852, and educated at the College Chaptal there and in Hanover; married Florence, daughter of William Edgecumbe Bendle, of Plymouth; was for three years foreign correspondent in the house of Erlanger and Co. He entered the dramatic profession on the death of his father in 1873; and became manager and lessee of Drury Lane Theatre in 1879, and since 1887 revived Italian Operas at Covent Garden Theatre, of which he was lessee. He was author of several dramas, and other dramatic and operatic productions; was on the commission of lieutenancy for the City of London; Sheriff 1890-1; member for the Strand on the first London County Council; knight of the Saxe-Coburg order of Ernestine, and was appointed a Knight-bachelor in 1891.]

FINAL MEMORANDUM ON REVIEW OF CROPS DEFERRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The Final Memorandum on the Review of Crops in India will not be published until after the close of the monsoon.

THE LATE SIR JAMES BROWNE.

A *Gazette of India* Extraordinary is issued eulogizing the services of the late Sir James Browne, and deploring his sad death at Quetta. An account of the eminent services which he has from time to time rendered to the Government of India is published.

CALCUTTA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

The Provincial Conference resumed its sittings yesterday and on Sunday, when a number of resolutions were carried. The principal resolutions related to the charges of the Egyptian Contingent being thrown upon India; the quinquennial contract separation of judicial and executive functions; trial by jury; and rules relating to the election of members of the Legislative Council. Over three thousand persons were present. The Hon'ble Surendranath Bonerjee spoke at a considerable length, and appealed for help at the forthcoming Congress.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

The Mohurrum this year passed off very quietly. Up to a late hour last night, there was no disturbance.

POONA, JUNE 23.

The immersion of taboots passed off quietly in Poona. This year many more Hindus have taken part in the procession than last year. Nearly all the shops in the city were open. The police arrangements under Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent, were excellent. Besides him Messrs. Ommanney, Collector, Plunkett, City Magistrate, Deshpande, Acting City Magistrate, and several Bench Magistrates were out to see. Everything, however, passed off quietly. Some of the Bench Magistrates were posted on the different police chowkies by which the procession passed. Some Hindu temples and musjids were guarded by armed police. Two companies of the 19th Bombay Infantry were kept in readiness in their lines if anything happened. Fortunately, their services were not required.

AN "AT HOME" IN POONA.

Mr. Crowe, District and Sessions Judge, Poona, gave an "At Home." at his residence, this afternoon, to the society of Poona and Kirkee. Owing to the swollen state of the river, the lawn and other places were flooded. The party was, therefore, held at the district court compound. The Government House party and Generals Duncan and Gatacre, and many other ladies and gentlemen were present.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER] MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JUNE 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 23.

Mail steamer Ormuz from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats steady.

Good Dholleras	3 5-32
The Manchester market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101ex-coupon.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	31 7-16

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

THE neglect of British traders to adapt their goods to the requirements of their customers and the altered conditions of the time, is a matter in regard to which almost every consular report received from our agents abroad has to speak. The latest complaint of the kind is from Consul Cottrell, who writing from Syria, says:—"The development of British trade rests mainly on the amount of energy and activity exhibited in competing with foreign markets, which, unfortunately, does not appear to extend much beyond the distribution of a few catalogues and circulars, and not even the shadow of a commercial traveller. If British manufacturers wish to retain their hold on these markets or open up new ones, it certainly would be advantageous if a smart traveller, able to speak French, were to pay an occasional visit to this part of the world, not merely as a representative of a single firm and only one class of goods, but of various manufactures, such as oils, paints, dyes, chemicals, perfumery, cutlery, plated goods, hardware, lamps, rope, hats, yarns, cotton stuffs, silks, hides, machinery, earthenware, and glass, which could not fail, in any opinion, to promote increase of business and profitable results. There is no help for it in these days; we must yield to the exigencies of trade in the various countries, whatever branch of it is concerned, and as I have said before, not let the German trader with his interminable energy and complaisance step in and cover our lost ground, and perhaps eventually secure the lead in the commercial competition which is becoming so keen and active everywhere. I think it is as well to repeat, also, that those whose business is to deal with foreign countries should as far as possible employ the metric system of weights and measures in their trade circulars and catalogues, which requires no argument as to its superiority over our present confused methods, and to have translations made into the language of the country, or at least into French, which is well understood in the Levant."

It is satisfactory to find that opposition to the compulsory adoption of the Berne Telegraphic Vocabulary for European code messages is still being vigorously opposed in the United States. Some months ago, the New York Chamber took active steps to secure antagonistic action on the part of the United States Government, and now the New York Board of Trade and Transportation—a kindred body—has taken up the question in earnest, in view of the near approach of the International Telegraphic Conference, which is to take place at Buda-Pesth in July. The preamble of the resolutions adopted by the Board affirms that it is proposed to make the vocabulary compulsory "for all the countries of the world" after January 1, 1898. This statement is a little anticipatory. The declared present intention is to confine its obligatory use to Europe, but there is evidence of a desire to extend this to messages between India, China, and Australia, on the one hand, and Europe and America on the other. The preamble refers to the great expense at which the existing codes, founded on a wider and better vocabulary, have been prepared, and protests against the great loss which would be needlessly imposed on the mercantile community by having to compile new codes on the basis of the Berne Vocabulary. The resolution calls upon the United States Government to present a protest against the compulsory adoption of the Berne Code, on behalf of the merchants of the United States. If the Administration of President Cleveland should take this course, it will doubtless do much to strengthen the opposition which the French Government is known to entertain, and which it is thought not unlikely that our own Post-office authorities will be disposed also to manifest at Buda-Pesth.

Japan seems to be placing considerable orders for iron in the United States. "Following the confirmation of the statement that the Carnegie Company had taken a contract to supply 10,000 tons of rails to Japan," the New York "Commercial Bulletin" remarks, "came the announcement of a Cleveland (U.S.) paper that a mill in that city had contracted to deliver 600,000lb. of wire mail in the same country, and now despatch from Milwaukee states that the Bay View Mills of that city are making rails for Japan, total quantity not stated, but 500 tons are being put on board a steamer for Buffalo, where they will be transhipped to this city (New York), from which they will start on their ocean voyage. The same despatch says, that the Illinois Steel Company has shipped several consignments of rails to Japan, but this is a circuitous way for the news to get out, and there may be an error in it." This development may be attributed to the intention of the Government of Japan to impose a restriction on the exportation of coal from the native mines. The early exhaustion of the Hokkaido and Kyushu deposits having been predicted, the authorities lately sent experts to various mines to inquire into the probable duration of the fields. According to the result of their investigations, the coal in Hokkaido will not last half as long as at first estimated, while the seams in Kyushu, if dug out at the present rate, will be exhausted in thirty years. The Takashima and other collieries will all come to an end at no distant date. Other coalfields may be discovered in the Japanese islands, but "they cannot be expected to be as rich as those in Hokkaido and Kyushu." The authorities are very much concerned with this prospect of the extinction of the coal industry, and hence the expectation of measures to restrict exports of coal.

In reference to this subject, a correspondent to one of the leading dailies recommends everyone who has grown weary and despondent through constant contact with the waning industries of this country to seek a little change by glancing through the consular report of the foreign trade of Japan for the year 1895. Its perusal will have as bracing an effect upon all who delight in commercial progress as a few days of sea breeze upon the sedentary toilers of our populous cities. The report begins by explaining how the payment of large dividends by existing companies has led to the promotion of new undertakings, such as railways, spinning, sugar and silk factories, to an extent which is "almost bewildering." Wages of all kinds, skilled and unskilled alike, have gone up, and in some industries, such as cotton spinning, there is such a scarcity of labour that machinery is lying idle. To cope with this difficulty, Japanese capitalists are now promoting mills in China, where it is probable there will be an unlimited supply of cheap labour for many years to come. A new feature of cotton spinning in Japan is the establisment of two mills for spinning gassed yarns from Egyptian cotton. The average profit of the twenty-nine largest spinning mills during the year has been about 14s. 3d. per spindle. In England a spinning mill costs about 24s. per spindle to equip; in Japan probably about 40s. to 45s. The industrial activity of Japan is rapidly extending in every direction. Woolen goods such as alpacas, camlets, camlet cords, China figures, lastings, lustres, Orleans, Spanish stripes, have long ago disappeared from their imports. Two companies are now being established, each with a capital of one million dollars, to manufacture mousselines de laine, the machinery for which is being purchased in France. It will interest engineers to learn that numerous foundries are in active work in every industrial centre, and that the simpler kinds of machinery are being produced very little inferior to the foreign models from which they are copied. Locomotives are also receiving their careful attention. The first native one, which cost a very great deal less than a similar English engine, started running in April, 1893, and has run over 80,000 miles "with perfect success, lowness in consumption of coal good hauling capacity, and steadiness." The imports of machinery during recent years, in addition to cotton machinery, include large quantities for the purpose of paper manufacture and mining. The next important development will be in the sugar industry in the island of Formosa. The exports of coal have increased 50 per cent. since 1891, and have now reached about one and a-half million tons, exclusive of the amount taken in ship coaling. The exports of coal from the United Kingdom have remined fairly stationary, at about 33 million tons during the same period. Japanese coal can be delivered at Singapore, at about eight dollars per ton, and Cardiff coal, at about 28s. per ton, eqivalent to about twelve and a-half dollars with exchange, at 2s. 2½d. As Cardiff coal is considered 20 per cent. better in quality, a rise of exchange to 3s. dollar would probably stifle the Japanese competition.

Under the Light Railways Bill discussed this week in the House of Commons, State aid to the extent of one million sterling is to be devoted to the aid of Light railways in England, Wales, and Scotland. Part of this fund may be advanced to Light Railway companies in loans bearing interest at a rate of not less than 3 1/8 per cent., and part may be granted out free to existing railway companies to assist them in building lines that are greatly needed in poor districts. In either case the locality interested in a proposed line must show some disposition to assist. The Treasury is not empowered to make a loan unless the local authority is also willing to advance money to the Light Railway Company, and the State loan may not exceed one-fourth of the capital nor the amount advanced by the local authority. The Treasury, again, may not grant "special advances" to existing railway companies, unless it is satisfied that "land-owners, local authorities, and other persons locally interested have by the free grant of land or otherwise given all reasonable assistance and facilities in their power for the construction of the railway," and the Treasury may require the parishes through which such a State-aided light railway passes to abstain from assessing it at a higher value than that of the land on which it rests until a certain number of years have passed. Mr. Ritchie has thus endeavoured to combine the principles of State aid, local help, and private enterprise in a way that has proved successful in Belgium, and that may turn out to be equally beneficial to this country. At the same time it would be unwise to expect too much of the Belgian system of financing light railways as modified by Mr. Ritchie. So much discretion is left to the Treasury in the matter of loans or free grants that it is impossible to foresee the exact results of this novel policy of State aid; but it is clear that, unless extreme care is taken, the million may be spent to little purpose. It is generally agreed that some of the poorest and most remote districts, which need light railways most will never have them unless the State comes to their assistance. Nevertheless, the proposal to allow the Treasury to make make free grants to the great railway companies for the purpose of opening up such districts is by no means free from danger. It may simply tend to perfect the systems of these great monopolists at the expense of the nation without much benefit to the districts concerned, in the shape of easy communication with the large centres of population at low rates. It is not without significance that some misgivings as to the consequences of the Cuban insurrection upon Spanish national finance are arising in Paris, where Spanish securities are very largely held, and where confidence in the pacification of the island without financial disaster has hitherto been strong. In its financial review, the "Monde Economique" declares that it is impossible to see how Spain is to fulfil her obligations if the war should continue. Nor is it easy to imagine that the United States would be willing to incorporate Cuba, with its heavy debt, in the Federation. Equally impossible is it to believe that Spain can restore orderly government without making large concessions in the direction of autonomy. Meanwhile, the economic condition of the island is going from bad to worse. The sugar crop will this year yield only one-fifth of the average amount, and that of tobacco only one-ninth. Moreover, the total exports from Cuba, during the last twelve months, have reached only £3,000,000, against an ordinary annual average £12,000,000. On the other hand, the Cuban national debt, which a few years ago was less than £40,000,000, is now £120,000,000. It is evident, says the "Monde Economique," that the insurgents count upon the financial exhaustion of Spain as the means of their deliverance, and that their expectations are not ill-founded. Even before the present troubles began, Spain was unable to meet the whole of her old obligations, and since then, she has been continually contracting new ones. Besides, the enormous depreciation of the Spanish currency is itself a sort of financial failure. The proper course now to be taken, we are told, is that the comparatively liberal policy towards Cuba favoured by Martinez Campos, by Signor Sagasta, and by the Governor-General of the island at the beginning of the insurrection should be promptly acted upon. However bad may be some of the elements of the insurrectionary party, it must never be forgotten, observes the Paris journal with great force, that the conduct of Spain towards her colonies has never been anything else but a course of wicked exploitation for the benefit of Government officials and Spanish manufacturers. This system, it is added, must always end in ruin.

It was certainly a most encouraging statement which Sir J. Gordon Sprigg had to make to the Cape Assembly the other day, showing distinctly as it did the increasing prosperity of the colony in all directions. The estimated revenue for the past year amounted to £6,828,000, and the surplus from last year was £182,000, making a total of £7,010,000. The estimated expenditure was £5,760,000, and the available surplus was £1,250,000. "There had been nothing like it in the history of the colony." Railway receipts had exceeded the estimate by a million. For the coming year the revenue is estimated at £6,650,000, and the expenditure at £5,828,000, showing an estimated surplus of £822,000, but from that must be deducted supplementary estimates, which would leave a net balance of £366,000. Of the realised surplus for the past year, three-quarters of a million goes to the payment of the debt on the railway works, the railway subsidy to the contractors, local loans, and three irrigation works, and the remaining half-million is kept in hand. Evidently the bearing of the financial clauses of the Bill, as Captain Cuttle would say, lies in the application of them by the Treasury and by the three bodies—the Light Railways Commission, the Board of Trade, and the Board of Agriculture—upon whose advice the Treasury will act. Wisely administered, the fund may do a great deal of good; carelessly managed, it will benefit only a few wealthy companies.

The passage of the Anti-Bond Bill by the United States Senate has not materially altered the situation as regards the currency question, except perhaps as making the position rather more hopelessly mixed that it was before. The Bill has to be submitted now to the House of Representatives, which is not expected for a moment to pass it, and even if it did, the President would certainly veto it. Senator Hill is reported to have delivered himself to the following effect:—"The issue which the ill-advised friends of the prohibitory Bond Bill invite is not merely the question of gold or silver money, but the issue of hard money versus paper money, between a redeemable and an irredeemable paper currency, between a stable and reliable currency and a clamour for more money and cheap money." Meanwhile, it is fully expected that before very long, some further measures will have to be taken for replenishing the stock of gold in the Treasury. The net result of the last issue of bonds was not nearly so satisfactory as some had expected, while gold has recently been flowing from the United States in large volume, and the export is likely to continue. Of course, in the event of the Anti-Bond becoming law the difficulty of a further issue of bonds would be considerably increased, but as already mentioned, of that there does not appear the possibility.

THE total number of deaths from the recent cyclone in St. Louis is now stated to be 423. The estimates of damage to property reach as high as £10,000,000.

AT a sitting of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, in Berlin, on June 3, during the debate upon the Bill amending the law relating to the peace effective of the army, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendroff, Minister of War, declared that there was no need for clanking the saber, since peace appeared to be assured for a long time to come.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIGINATOR OF THE CHITRAL WAR.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A. McAllister, arrived in harbour, yesterday forenoon, from Jeddah (which port was left on June 13), with 681 males, 194, females, and 11 children—in all 886 pilgrims as passengers, including Umra Khan, late Chief of Jandoul, and his followers. During the voyage there were eleven deaths amongst the pilgrims from old age and general debility. There was one small-pox patient, who after inspection by the Health Officer of the port was sent to the Infectious Hospital at Mahaluxmi for treatment. The other pilgrims were vaccinated on board, and then were allowed to land. Being unwell, Umra Khan is at present confined to his cabin. With his followers, he will land to-day at the Prince's Dock. It is not known where he will stay, but it is thought probable he will again reside for a time in Mussaferkhana, at Mody Bay.

THE MONSOON.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERDUE VESSELS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachumba, under the command of Captain R. J. Rickford, R.N.R., which was overdue, arrived here safely yesterday forenoon, after encountering very bad weather. The Pachumba left Karachi, at 6 p.m., on Friday, and all went very well until 7 a.m. next day, when a fresh breeze sprung, continuing with strong wind and high sea till 3 p.m. At about 4 p.m. it again commenced blowing fresh gales with heavy rain squalls, and the boat hove to till 2 a.m. next morning. Shortly after this the wind moderated a little, but a high sea was running and passing heavy squalls. Decks were continually flooded, and the ship laboured. She sighted the s. s. Bahaduri, which arrived here on Monday night, having experienced bad weather. On Saturday, at 7 a.m., the Bahaduri also was hove to. The Pachumba had only eleven deck passengers, and the mails from Karachi. She has lost some of her sails, and sustained slight damage. The boat was set southward by the storm, and hence her late arrival. Captain Rickford and the other officers deserve credit for safely bringing the vessel through such trying weather. When she left Karachi on Friday, at 6 p.m., the thermometer was 29·34, and on Saturday noon decreased to 29·30. By 4 p.m., it went down to 29·20, then commenced rising again at 10 a.m. on Sunday. The British India steamer Pemba, which left here on Thursday, and was overdue at Karachi, also safely reached that port on Monday night.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE s. s. Bhopal, Captain W. V. Douren, which arrived here yesterday from Hamburg, reports having encountered from off Socotra very rough weather. The monsoon was very strong, varying from W. S. W. to W. by north, and the sea very high. The ship laboured heavily, and took always great quantity of water and heavy break seas on her deck.—The s. s. Lymrowen, which arrived here yesterday, from Barrow, under the command of Capt. G. McNeill, experienced strong gales and high sea, and strong monsoon all throughout from Socotra.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s.s. Naderi, Captain A. McAllister, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Jeddah, reports having met with during the first part of the voyage fresh south-west gale and high sea up to longitude 690 E., thence slightly moderate weather, high sea and heavy squalls.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF RUTLAM.

KHAN BAHADUR CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE THANAVALA, Administrator of Rutlam, who was in Bombay for some time, left this city for Rutlam last week. A number of his friends and relations were present at the Colaba and Grant Road stations to see him off. Kumar Shri Samatsinghjee of Palitana paid a return visit to the Khan Bahadur, on the day on which he left this place. About four years ago Mr. Cursetjee was appointed Dewan of Rutlam by the late Raja, and after his demise in the beginning of 1893, he was appointed Administrator of the State by the Government of India. His administration has been one of peace and prosperity to the people and the State. The political authorities seem to be pleased with him; and in one of their annual reports to the Government of India, spoke of him as a gentleman "of high reputation and great political experience." Mr. Cursetjee has effected improvements in nearly all the important departments of the State, especially in the Municipality, the Public Works, the Educational, and the Judicial. The heads of departments are qualified University men of some experience and ability. He has removed many unequal and invidious taxes, the injustice and burden of which the people felt very heavily; and instead of them, he has imposed, though not without opposition from the richer classes, the house-tax. The settlement of accounts of past years and of the claims of others against the State must have been a matter of great difficulty involving the prosecution and conviction of a high officer of the former Raja Saheb; but the matter is now finally adjusted. The Budget system has been introduced in the State; provision being made in the Budget for public works and other works of public utility. The Police is reorganized, and is better paid, drassed, and drilled than before, and is placed under a military officer. Notwithstanding the expenses incurred in re-modelling the various departments, and upon public works, the Khan Bahadur has been able to make a considerable saving during the last three years. The Rutlam Raj had no silver currency of its own. Though the silver coins of the Purtabghad State are recognized, and all Government dues are paid in that currency, the British Government rupee is also current there. The traders and the shroffs had, for all practical purposes, the rate of exchange of these rupees in their own hands, and varied it, and the copper value of the rupee, in a way advantageous to themselves. This state of affairs always caused difficulties in one form or the other, and occasioned great loss to the poor classes and the cultivators. To obviate all these, it became necessary to have one particular currency and a fixed copper value of the rupee; so the Khan Bahadur, with the sanction and approval of the Government, is gradually abolishing the Purtabghad currency, which has a very varying value. This will no doubt present some difficulty and cause some loss to the State and traders; but when the British currency is completely introduced, it will more than compensate the loss and be advantageous to all by facilitating business in British territories. In the interest of the State, Mr. Cursetjee had to fight last year against the B. B. & C. I. Railway authorities. They wanted large tracks of land for railway purposes. The Rutlam State did not, and in fact could not, object to grant land for such purposes. But it was contended that the demand for land was quite out of proportion to the requirements of the railway. The railway engineers were obdurate, but the Agent—Major Olivier—saw the iniquity of the demand, and brought the matter to a settlement. A little stiffness on the part of the Administrator saved to the State a very large tract of valuable land. It was the desire of the late Raja to have his daughter married to the Maharaja of Rewah, and it must have been a matter of rejoicing to the Palace ladies and the people generally to witness the marriage of their Princess in last February with the same royal bridegroom. This event was brought about by the personal exertions of Mr. Cursetjee, who carried on the negotiations with the Maharaja. This marriage has attracted the attention of the Chiefs, specially the Rajput Chiefs in Central India, Rajputana, and Kathiawad, as the expenses incurred after it were comparatively very small. Much of the credit of this is due to the Maharaja of Rewah, who made a love marriage, not caring for any other thing. The rainfall last year in the Rutlam territory was much below the average, and it was apprehended that a scarcity of water and grain might be felt this year in the hot season. Mr. Cursetjee took immediate measures to avert this danger to the State, and with a view to see that proper arrangements were made in the districts, he went out on circuit in the month of March last into, perhaps, the hottest part of the State, but this proved too much for his constitution; he caught fever in the hills there, and had to run down to Bombay under medical advice. Two months' stay in Bombay by the seaside has renovated him, and he was in the best of health when he left this place to continue his labours at Rutlam.

THE visit of General Joubert and Dr. Leyds to Bloemfontein and their presence in the Orange Free State Volksraad during the debate on the question of a closer union with the Transvaal gave a general impression that their was in connection with this matter, and was, perhaps, calculated to do so. As a matter of fact, their mission was to consult the Free State Government on the uniform arming of the two Republics. It is thought in well-informed circles, (says a *Times telegram*) that this excessive arming is merely a demonstration devised by President Kruger to counteract the irritation felt by his jingo party at the clemency shown to the Reform prisoners.

SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

THIS is how the "Seots Observer" in its series of articles "Modern Men" wrote a short time ago of Sir Augustus Harris whose death we record to-day:—We all rise to our feet. Some scale pillars, others clamber on seats, handkerchiefs are unfurled, the orchestra brays out "Rule Britannia. The other Modern Men range in line aginst the wings; more and more brazen grows the music; women would faint if only they were not sure that nobody would mind them. Listen to the tramp of the soldiers! Wildly the leader of the orchestra waves his baton. Now, getlemen! now, now, now! Sit down there! Silence! Who are you a-shoving of? Louder, gentlmen, louder! The orchestra is twisted into knots, every face is dripping with enthusiasm, mouths are gaping, eyes on fire, the general bosom bursts with a single heart. Now, gentlemen, now! The music is deafening, yet still the cry is Louder, louder! Quick, quicker, quicker! Bang, bang, bang!! Cr-r-rash!!! Enter Mr. Augustus Harris.

He walks superbly round and round the stage, while we look at him fondly, and note that he is dressed in the British Flag. America lent us her Barnum for a season, but he found our Mr. Harris when he came. No two men could be more different. Barnum is a gentle cynic, but he whom we call Druriolanus—ah! he is too great to be cynical. In that expansive bosom cynicism would run hither and thither, looking for the way out. The story of Mr. Harris's career should—and one day will—be offered to the young for a Christmas gift. Seldom will so must instruction and amusement have been compressed into one volume. Boys love tales of noble patriotism, and Mr. Harris is firstly and secondly and thirdly a patriot. Had it not been for his mighty love of Britannia's Lion and the wooden walls of Old England, he would never have ascended the throne of Drury Lane. But few years ago he was 'creating' a comic part in "Pink Dominoes," but his heart was not in it. Where was his bosom? It was far away, feeding its fill on patriotism. He pined to do for the stage what Drake and Raleigh and Nelson had done for England generally: what Macdermott—the Immense Artist, as Mr. Wedmore said of Meryon—was doing for the music-halls. Drury Lane stood empty. Mr. Harris walked in and filled it.

Mr. Harris's place of business is called the National Theatre because he is so patriotic. There are other patriotic houses in London, but Drury Lane has the biggest trumpets. These trumpets only play one tune; that tune is "Rule Britannia"; and it is behind that tune that Mr. Harris has advanced to fame and fortune. There were diffident ones who predicted that the Drury Lane crown would never fit his head, but he retorted by wearing it on his bosom. His successes are a coronal to which new brilliants are added yearly; and to gaze upon that trophy, to tot up its market value, is to realise how prodigious and how shining a creation Mr. Harris is. There are no dissentients now: we all walk in the procession; he is our big drum. His stage-management is a national possession like the genius of Mr. Gladstone. He is said to have made Italian Opera pay. If ever he were made Lord Mayor, his Show... But who can imagine what his Show would be? The mind reels—'dizzy, lost, and unavailing'—from the effort.

Perhaps every one can have too much patriotism except the man at the door, and hence it has been argued that by-and-by Mr. Harris's patriotic pictures will pall. That is because his critics do not fathom him. They talk as if patriotism were without variety, as if it were a hobby alone. No doubt it may exist in only one colour. In the case of Mr. Plimsoll, for instance, it chiefly glows at the thought of ships; Sir Wilfrid Lawson would perhaps be an ordinary person if we all drank water; some feel like patriots at the name of Mr. Biggar, others only when they read of strikes, or shares, or Lord Wolseley, or the Arts and Crafts. It may be admitted that these persons get tiresome unless they can lock their bosoms up; but their patriotism is not as Mr. Harris's. His bosom says to theirs what the tank said to the bottles: 'Come here, and I shall swallow you all.' His patriotism, in short, is as wide as theirs is narrow. He keeps it in bottle, and his cellar (or bosom) contains many different patriotic brews. One can imagine him and Mr. Pettitt discussing the sort of play they will serve up next, just as a man speaks of having another bottle up from his cellar. 'What do you say to the army?' Mr. Harris asks, and the butler replies that the army has become too cheap a tap. 'We might try another African war, though,' says Mr. Harris; but Mr. Pettitt questions if there is another bottle of that left. The sea and its gallant mariners is Druriolanus's next suggestion, but Mr. Pettitt reminds him that the sideboard is covered with empty flagons of that brand. 'Then what do you say to racing?' 'A good idea; we have not had a bottle of it for months.' So racing is the bottle cracked; and from that moment until the first night Mr. Harris is filled with enthusiasm for British sport. None, to look at him now, could believe that only a little while ago he could speak of nought but Egyptian wars, and that his patriotic eye saw only blinding sand and corpses bleaching in the sun. Where now is his magnificent Union-Jackery over the English Universities and 'Commemoration' and the 'Scene on the River'? Is this the man who defeated the Spanish Armada for the second time? whose Cavalier feelings when a Monarch hid in the Royal Oak were ridiculously tempered by regard for possible Roundheads in the gallery? It is the same man, but he has forgotten all about soldiers and tars, armadas and undergraduates. He has a bosom that will admit nothing except patriotism; but after the first night its contents are as lees to be cast out. Another vintage at once brims up the vehicle.

The British Museum is well enough, but Drury Lane Theatre on a first night is the most wondrous spectacle in London. It is really a triumphal procession. A royal personage may be in one box, dozens of dukes and countesses are certain to be in others. The Poet-Laureate is inflated with pride if he gets a stall. Three Cabinet Minister have two seats in the dress-circle between them. Painters and sculptors who got the R.A. easily enough find it—how much harder to obtain a stall in the back row! Professional men and costermongers fight for admittance to the pit. The play itself is one of the most—the most—well, let us say the most patriotic ever produced on any stage, but its success is never for a moment in doubt. The public has been duly notified that the helmets cost a pound apiece, and Scene Fourth a thousand pounds, and the heroine's bridal dress two hundred-and-fifty pounds (£250), the whole produced on a scale of splendour never before attempted on the British stage. Of course this is sufficient, and we are there to admire, not to criticise. What does it matter if the drama be fustian when the elephant's trunk is real? The comedy consists perhaps in the funny man's digging the aged spinster in the ribs with his thumb; but the audience cheer because they know the actors cost some forty pound a week. The Drury Lane pantomime is the showiest, the most gorgeous, the most processional and narcotic in the world; but who would presume to fall asleep when the 'principal boy' is getting a guinea a smirk? Finally the curtain falls on an extraordinary scene of enthusiasm, when Mr. Harris leads his collaborator forward, and the sublime spectacle is offered gratis of these two Wonders clasping hands in full view of the audience. The critics are carried away in the general rapture, and Mr. Harris is able to advertise columns of 'press opinions' that would have flattered Shakespeare. The intelligent foreigner is seldom at a Drury Lane first night, for a stall on such an occasion, like residence in Moray Place, or Lancaster Gate, provides a satisfaction 'even religion cannot give.' But some foreign princes may have been offered standing room, and we get off cheaply if they put down what they saw to patriotism.

Sir Augustus had a stout but not tall, figure, was always nattily dressed; he wore a short black beard, had bright black eyes, and ever on his countenance was a good natured smile which made him popular wherever he went.

Apropos of the approaching Royal marriage we are reminded by the *Daily News* that it was the Prince Consort who, finding no private Chapel within Buckingham Palace, Converted one of the large conservatories into the place of worship in which Princess Maud of Wales will be married to Prince Charles of Denmark. The last time the Chapel was used in any way was for the wedding or Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife, in July, 1889. The Queen has not been in London on any Sunday since. On week days, she always has morning prayers in her own room. The Chapel is embellished with paintings by old masters. The glass domed roof is held up by double row of pillars, and these lends themselves to floral decorations. The seating is very meagre, but Chairs are brought in on special occasions. The chapel lies at the back of the Palace near the State Rooms.

THE Transvaal Government have sent officers to Bechuanaland to ascertain the truth of the High Commissioner's despatch regarding the alleged movements of the British troops now on the Western border. The report that troops are being concentrated on the north-west frontier is causing considerable uneasiness, and the semi-official paper, the *Volksstem*, warns enemies of the Republic that in futnre they will not receive the treatment accorded to Dr. Jameson, but will be shot down.

A REPORT comes via New York of joint measures successfully adopted by the commanders of British and United State warships, at Corinto, in Nicaragua, for the protection of the property of British and American subjects and of the custom-house during the recent insurrectionary movement in that State.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE Mohurrum holidays, extending over ten days, terminated yesterday with the immersion of the *tazzias* or *taboots* in the sea beyond the Carnac Bunder Railway bridge. These holidays commence on the day following the appearance of the new moon. The day of the new moon this month was Friday, the 12th inst., but owing to a clouded sky, the moon was not visible in Bombay. The Kazee, however, having satisfied himself that the new moon had been seen on the 12th instant at Kallian and other places, decided that the holidays should commence from Saturday, the 13th instant. This decision was opposed by a large section of the Mahomedans, who resolved, in defiance of the Kazee's authority, that as the new moon fell on Saturday, the 13th instant, the holidays should be considered to commence on Sunday, the 14th instant. This friction caused some apprehension in the public mind, and gave colour to a rumour regarding a possible disturbance of the peace. The Commissioner of Police was equal to the exigency of the situation, and had the tact to summon into his presence the owners of the *tazzias* and *panjahs*, who were desired to come to an unanimity regarding the last day of the holidays. Acting upon this judicious cutting of the Gordian Knot, the Commissioner allowed a postponement of the immersion of the *taboots* by twenty-four hours. In the result the Mahomedans have been very much pleased with the indulgence granted them by Mr. Vincent; for whereas on Monday, torrents of rain and high winds would have completely robbed the *taboot* day of its attractions, the favourable state of the weather yesterday satisfied their desire for a public show. The Mahomedans being thus pleased with themselves and with the police, everything passed off peacefully. Vast crowds of sight-seers thronged the public streets along the line of procession of the *taboots* from Bhendy Bazaar to Carnac Bridge.

The origin of the festival forms a curious chapter in the history of Islam. Its principal features have been often described in these columns, and they need not be recapitulated. The "kattal-ki-rat," *i.e.*, the night of slaughter, was celebrated on Monday, being the ninth day of the festival, when the religious fervour of both the Shias and the Soonees was at its height. On the night of the ninth day, the excitement among the Shiahs culminates. Large numbers of them assemble at the Mogul "imambarras" to hear the recital of the tale of the deaths of the martyrs. The story is rehearsed by a priest sitting in a high pulpit, while his hearers shout aloud at intervals and beat themselves on their bare chests with the palms of their hands till the blood spurts out from the wounded flesh, and work themselves into a condition of frantic grief, screaming "Hai Hoosein Koosh tei shoodh," *i.e.*, "Alas Hoosein is killed!" Later in the night, a procession is formed inside the compound of the Mogul "imambarra," headed by six standards, among them being the green standard of Ali, followed by "Dool Dool," Hoosein's favourite horse, which he rode on the plains of Kerbelia, and three other horses on which ride little children representing the children of Hoosein, covered with bloodstained garments, and surrounded by a large number of mourners, the rear being brought up by a bier bearing the corpse of Hoosein, covered with blood-stains and wounds and pierced with arrows, darts, and daggers, while in front of it sits a female child in deep mourning, constantly scattering ashes upon her head, and a white dove is seen fluttering overhead. The mourners move in a ring and bending inwards strike their naked chests, repeating the mournful cry of "Hai Hoosein, Koosh tei shoodh!" Yesterday morning, at Hassanabad, Mount Road, where lie the last remains of the first Aga Khan, a dramatic representation was given of the chief incidents connected with the death of Hoosein on the plains of Kerbella. The passion play, as it is called, derived a mournful interest in its acting in view of the recent violent deaths of members of the Aga Khan family. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the present Aga Khan, his uncle, Aga Akbar Shah, Aga Moochool Shah, and other near relations were present on the occasion; and the wailing and lamentations were deep and affecting. The upper galleries of the bungalow were crowded by Mogul, Khoja, and other Mahomedan ladies, who shared in the general mourning. The historical argument of the "passion play" may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—The early differences, which separated Islam into the great sects of Shiahs and Soonies, had their origin in a family feud rather than a dispute about religious dogmas. Moawiyah, the first of the Ommeiad Caliphs of Damascus, is said to have been of the same stock as Mahomed, but belonged to that branch of the family, which persecuted the prophet for several years till it accepted the faith of Islam. But under a hypocritical profession of faith, it is said to have concealed a bitter antagonism for the family of Mahomed, which was shown in the frequent wars with Ali, the prophet's son-in-law, whom Moawiyah finally vanqu

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GREAT alterations in the Library at the India Office will entail another storey being built over the existing large rooms devoted to the storage of literature. This will make sufficient room and to spare for the thousands of books, ancient MSS., pamphlets, and other printing which have now accumulated. While this is being done, Mr. E. J. Wade, the assistant librarian, is going to catalogue 500 Eastern and Oriental works bearing on India which have not been so treated in the past, and, when finished, the Indian Library will be the most complete for Oriental scholars probably in the world. There are now seven miles of book shelves, and, when the new floor is complete, there will be nearly fifteen miles of shelving. The library is to be closed *sine die*, in order to allow of the books being packed away so that the workmen can commence operations on Aug. 17.

MR. A. HOUTUM-SCHINDLER has written an interesting letter from Teheran to the *Academy* recording the completion of the important work of joining the survey of India with that of Europe by correctly fixing the difference of time between the observatories of Madras and Greenwich. The work was decided upon in 1893, and begun on the Indo-European telegraph line (which connects London and India by way of Germany, and Persia) in the autumn of 1894. Two able officers of the Royal Engineers, Capt. S. G. Burrard and Lieut. G. P. Lennox Conyngham, were entrusted with the work; and it is very gratifying to learn that they received most courteous and valuable assistance from the German authorities as well as from the Indo-European Telegraph Company.

MR. HENNIKER-HEATON, M.P., having called the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the strong feeling exhibited at Hong Kong in favour of the appointment of additional unofficial members of the Legislative Council and to an alleged undertaking of Lord Ripon on the subject, Mr. Chamberlain has replied stating that he has just addressed a despatch to the Governor of Hong Kong conveying his decision, which will be published by his Excellency.

THE French rulers of Tunis are finding it hard to colonise the country. After fourteen years' occupation there are only 3,000 French residents in the capital. On the other hand, the city contains 7,000 Maltese and 8,000 Italians. The Italian element is apparently predominant, indeed, over the whole country. The total European population is now reckoned at 35,000, but only 10,000 are of French nationality. In the Far East the French are confronted with a famine in Tonquin.

THE opinion is pretty general that the Royal Military Tournament this year is the best ever witnessed at the Agricultural Hall, and that it is to the grand pageant, the "Sons of the Empire," that it owes its success principally. The idea is a capital one, for in this every branch of our Army, Home, Indian, and Colonial, is represented. The men taking part are, of course, "made up," in a theatrical sense, to some extent. There, however, are the uniforms, and they are a faithful copy of those of the many types of soldiers who go to constitute the army of the Empire upon which the sun never sets. The spectacle is greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, and adds one more item of evidence to the ever-swelling volume, that the unity of the Empire is *the* question of the day.

A LONG answer given by the Treasury to the Royal Colonial Institute memorial on the question of the double income-tax, which certain Colonists resident in England have to pay, shows that it is hopeless to agitate for exemption. The official arguments are ingenious, and will be held by all who are not personally concerned, to settle the matter. By the victims themselves the double impost will continue to be regarded as the penalty they pay for living in the Old Country, and by the Colonies from which they derive their incomes as the penalty of absenteeism.

THE writer of an article in Prince Ucistomski's *St. Petersburg News* (the organ of the Russian Foreign Office), remarks on "the danger for us Russians of the increase of British troops in Egypt. He also says: "To paralyse England's Persian projects by all possible efforts is extremely important to Russians, for Persia borders immediately on our possessions, whereas British India is separated from Persia by Afghanistan and Baloochistan." Some anti-English papers in Berlin (says a *Standard* telegram) infer from this article that Russia and France intend soon to interfere diplomatically in the Egyptian Question, and that they expect Germany to support them, as she did in Eastern Asia. The *Vossische* goes so far as to assert that "Russia could fight England victoriously in Persia and Central Asia single-handed."

MR. JOHN FERGUSON writes to the *Times* to point out that there is no fear of over-production in coffee. There has been a falling off in the production of coffee within British dependencies during the last sixteen or eighteen years from 1,700,000 to 400,000cwts. Brazil has maintained, and even increased, its production, but this has been counterbalanced by the falling off in Java and Netherlands India generally; and were it not that American and European capitalists have been developing coffee plantations in Mexico and Central America (Guatemala, Costa Rica, &c.), the consuming market would been barely supplied.

THE number of barmaids pure and simple has been reckoned at between 80,000 and 90,000, and Mr. W. H. Wilkins, in an article in the June *Humanitarian*, tells that on making investigations he found very few who disliked their calling or who were dissatisfi with their lot. He gives from his note-boek two typical cases for and against. No. 1 was a serving-girl at one of the largest bars in the West End, and this is her statement:—"Like the work? Of course I like it," she said, "and what's more it likes me. Do you think I should keep on with it if I didn't like it? I get more money at this than I should at anything else, and though I get a bit tired with standing so long, when I'm off duty I can do what I please, as a girl ought to do when she works as hard as I do. Oh! of course it has its drawbacks, but it's a lot better than drudging as a 'lady-help,' or being mewed up somewhere as a nursery governess, or click-clicking with a typewriter all day long. Anyway, I see life." This, with variations, Mr. Wilkins says, was the burden of the tale of most. A very few others, however, took quite a different view, and one of these—also serving at a large West End bar—thus expressed her opinion:—"I don't think the work is suitable for any woman," she said; "at least, not for any young unmarried woman, and they won't employ married women in the trade at all. The pay is well enough, there is nothing to grumble at on that account; and the food is good enough, though I often have to gobble my dinner down so quickly that it gives me indigestion. But the hours are much too long; often on Sundays I am so done up that I spend the whole forenoon in bed. And the worst of it is the life itself. A girl has to put up with all sorts of impudence from customers; they call it 'chaff,' and if I don't answer the fools after their folly they go off in a huff, and that doesn't answer. I have heard and seen things I should be ashamed to speak of. I'm so tired of being a sort of decoy, I'm going to give it up." It is only fair to add that this witness was a teetotaler. A question sometimes asked, and on which Mr. Wilkinr does not throw any light, is what becomes of barmaids when they get old? Or do any of them ever become old?

DR. LUEGER, speaking in the Reichsrath, on May 29, on a motion for urgency in connection with recent anti-Hungarian demonstrations by Vienna students, made a furious attack on Hungary, denounced the Millennial Exhibition in Eudapest as a swindle, and urged that no one with a spark of Austrian patriotism should visit it. The motion was rejected.

SIR ARTHUR NICOLSON, the British Minister in Morocco, returned to Tangier from his recent mission to Fez on May 29. He has since informed his colleagues that the Sultan has granted him permission to build a new iron pier at Tangier and to open a new gate in the town wall. The Sultan has also subscribed, through Sir A. Nicolson, a sum of 3,000dol. for repairing the Tangier sewer.

THE German Sugar Tax Amendment Law, increasing the Sugar bounties, came into force on June 1.

THE Dutch Chamber has passed the first clause of the Electoral Reform Bill.

THE Government of Japan is about to send a Naval Attache to the Japanese Legation in Berlin.

THE Report of Vice-Consul Fitzmaurice, on the massacres of Armenians, at Urfa, estimates the number of victims at 8,000.

THE Holy Synod of the Roumanian Church, on June 1, decided to deprive the Primate of Ronmania of all his ecclesiastical dignities.

THE German Emperor and Empress will entertain the members of the Institution of Naval Architects, at the New Palace, Potsdam, on June 12.

THE special committee of the Vienna Municipal Council which will administer the affairs of the city is composed of Dr. Lueger and twenty-four of his followers, and, as it will be backed up by a two-thirds majority in the Council, the Anti-Semites will have a free hand unless the Government again decides to intervene.

The African Steamship Co.'s R.M.S. Benin, which left Opobo (Niger Coast) on April 24, has reached Liverpool with news of a successful British expedition against the towns of Oboki, Ohuroo, and Ozozo, the inhabitants of which had despite warnings, continued the practice of human sacrifices, and had also stopped trade. The expedition was formed of 100 troops of the Niger Coast Protectorate, under Captain Gallway.

IN the Royal London Y. C. matches, sailed at Gravesend, on June 5, a racelfor yachts exceeding 65ft. rating was contested by Britannia, Ailsa, Satanita, Hester, and the German Emperor's new yacht, Meteor, which, in her first race, sailed in a style justifying the opinion that she is the fastest large racing cutter ever seen in British waters. Through in a stiff and ill-prepared condition, she came in first with a long lead, beating Britannia by about two miles, while the other yachts were left far astern.

A DUEL with swords between Marshal Campos and Gen. Borrero was about to be fought on Wednesday, June 3, when the Captain General of Madrid, by order of the Minister of War, appeared upon the scene and commanded them to return to their houses, there to await superior orders. The cause of the challenge was an insulting letter sent by Gen. Borrero to the Marshal, which he declined to withdraw. The Queen Regent is said to be much grieved by the incident, and the Prime Minister has assured Her Majesty of the determination of the Government to prevent a duel being fought.

IN accordance with the decision arrived at with the Central Association of Master Builders, some 15,000 carpenters and joiners resumed work in London, on June 1, at an increase of ½d. per hour, and a new code of working rules.

ONE of the very acts performed by the greatly misnamed "Merrie Monarch," Charles II., was the foundation of the Chelsea Hospital for old soldiers, and among the inmates of that institution, his memory is still kept green and the anniversary of his Restoration regarded as a festival. The annual fete took place on May 29, and the statue of His Majesty in the hospital was decorated with oak and ivy. Afterwards a parade of the in-pensioners took place, all wearing their full dress as well as Crimean, Indian, and other medals. Cheers were given for the Queen, and Royal Family, and for "King Charles and Royal Oak Day," and the governor and staff. The men subsequently received a money gratuity from a fund left by a former Lord Ranelagh, and they had extra fare for dinner.

IN the Austro-Hungarian Budget for the year 1897, it is estimated that the expenditure during the coming twelve months will amount in round numbers to 160,500,000fl., or about 4,200,000fl. more than in 1896. The gross revenue is estimated at about 2,000,000fl. more that of the preceding year. The requirements of the Foreign Office show an increase of about, 186,000fl. The greater part of this amount (says a *Times'* telegram) comes under the head of further expenditure for promoting the commercial interests of the country by the establishment of permanent Consulates at Hong-kong, Curtyba, in Brazil, Tiflis, and Singapore. In view of the recent development of events in the Far East, the cost of an independent legation in Peking is also included. The original expenditure of the War Office is estimated to reach a total of about 125,300,000fl., or about 3,100,000fl. more than in the previous year. The extraordinary expenditure totals about 14,800,000fl. It is proposed to expend various large sums on the improvement of Fortifications and fortress artillery. The total naval estimates amount to about 14,000,000fl., or about 500,000fl. more than in 1896.

THE *Times'* Pretoria correspondent states that a large number of native prisoners, confined in the gaol there since the surrender of the chief Malaboch, about two years ago, have died of scurvy and other diseases caused by the bad food, which has been repeatedly condemned by the medical officer.

THOUGH it is recorded of the man in the moon that he "came down too soon" on a certain occasion, the man in the planet Mars need have no fear of similarly anticipating his welcome, if he is really anything like the wonderful "being, more intelligent than we, and less imperfect," who has already presented himself to the astral vision of M. Flammarion. According to that phenomenally far-sighted astronomer, "the probability is that the inhabitants of Mars can fly." This (says the *World*) ought to knock some of the stuffing of conceit out of the small wonder-workers of our own inferior planet, who are only just beginning to exploit petroleum motors and potter with ineffectual "flying machines." If we could manage to establish the telephonic communication that M. Flammarion anticipates, the Mars man might be able, out of his superior intelligence, to advise us how to deal with Parliamentary obstruction, the education question, and sundry other difficulties, political and social, which seem too much for our limited terrestrial wits. But how, by the way, are we to interpret the astronomer's ominous silence on the subject of the Mars woman?

As the Prince of Wales entertained his friends after the Derby, what Mr. Arthur H. Bevan, in his new book, "Marlborough House and its Occupants," (F. V. White and Co.), says about the Derby Day dinner has momentary interest. It is only since the death of Lord Wilton in 1885 that the Jockey Club has dined at Marlborough House after the great race. The practice seemed likely to fall into desuetude, and the Prince, by a happy thought, determined to carry it on. The Derby Day has thus become one of the great days of the year at Marlborough House. It is held in the State salle des festins, and covers are laid for fifty or more guests. The invites enter from the drawing-room at the east of the building into a noble apartment hung with portraits of the Queen and Prince Consort, the Emperor and Empress Frederick, and the first three Georges. The ceiling is penelled and slightly relieved with colour. The walls are hung with clared silk. The seven windows are curtained with damask of the same colour. The floor is laid with rich Turkey carpet—blue and white hues predominating—and in the middle of the east wall is a great sideboard resplendent with plate. It is only in this stately hall that the important banquets are held; the small dinner-parties are given in the Indian Room. The Derby Day dinner is, of course, one of the finest the Prince's chef can provide. This artist is M. Menager, a disciple of Ude, Boucher, and Careme, and the Prince himself superintends the menu and the selection of the wines. The guests assemble in the saloon in evening dress (uniform being taboo on this occasion) and are received by the Prince. Should the winner of the Derby be among them, special congratulations are his. The dinner is at 8-30; and is served on a superb silver dinner service whose value is estimated at from £20,000 to £40,000, the table being laden with the most exquisite glass and floral decorations Marlborough House can yield. The chief ornament is the buffet, which is burdened with racing cups, yachting trophies, and salvers. Geniality is the order of the evening, and after cigars and coffee and liqueurs whist is played in the large drawing-room until one or two in the morning.

PROGRESS IN KOLHAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is nearly a year since I wrote to you my last in which I had reviewed his Highness' administration up to date. From that time our beloved Maharaja has been pleased to do the following acts of public good:—(1.) Sanction has been accorded to the rules of grazing in the Protected Forests of the State in which a most beneficial concession has been made to the agriculturists, the largess and the poorest class of his Highness' subjects, that their cattle should be allowed to graze gratis in the Protected Forests. (2.) A warning has been given to the police by a notification that when load-carts are required to be hired for official tourt, the Police ought to first visit the places where the general public go to hire such carts, and failing there they should hire such carts as are not loaded and bound for certain places as a last resource. (3.) Asum of Rs. 1,140 has been granted to increase the number of the Hospital Assistants, as the present one is insufficient to administer medicine to the public, who simply crowd at the dispensaries to get themselves cured without any charges. (4.) An influential committee was appointed to consider and submit a report upon certain educational questions that have cropped up during recent years owing to the rapid advance the department is making. (5.) The old city being very thickly populated, it was deemed necessary for the benefit of public health to remove some of the population outside the city. For this purpose a very extensive tract of land was divided into about 250 blocks, which have been already purchased, just near the railway station, and we hope to see a very beautiful and fashionable town named after our kind Maharaja as "Shahapuri" within two years. During the year under review the office of the district magistrate was vacated by Mr. Thakor's reversion to the British service, and was filled to the entire satisfaction of the public by R. B. R. K. Vaidya, Sheristadar, retired and was succeeded by Rao Sahib Subnis, Huzur Chitnis, who was succeeded by Rao Sahib Kirtikar. These two gentlemen are specially remarkable for their indomitable energy and indefatigable industry in official business, and as to their conscientiousness and uprightness they are above suspicion. These two appointments clearly show that his Highness is possessed of that great qualification in a ruler—a due recognition and appreciation of merit in his officers. The appointment of Major Wray as the Principal Political Agent has been hailed with great joy by the Kolhapur and Southern-Mahratha Country public, for to them he is known as a strong foe to public injustice and oppression caused by any public servant under his jurisdiction, and a very sympathetic and kind administrator, who is always accessible to the rich and poor alike, and ready to redress their grievances, being in subordinate charge for many years past. The general public opinion is, that we have never got a nobler Political Agent than Major Wray since the days of Mr. Havelock.—Yours, &c.,

Kolhapur, June 22. X.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Metting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 16 June:—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 11th June 1896, reporting that the grant of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned in March last for repairs to barge No. 50 is expended, and it is estimated that it will take Rs. 800 more to complete the repairs; requesting sanction to the excess and suggesting that the whole cost of repairs to this barge be charged to the depreciation account of the "Priestman" dredger and barges, there being a large balance at the credit of the account available for the purpose; also intimating that he will shortly submit an estimate for the work of repairing barge No. 30, which is in a bad condition and is required for dreging at Sassoon Dock in the beginning of September next.

Resolution.—Sanction by appropriation from the Dredging Plant Depreciation Fund.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 19th May 1896, forwarding a letter from the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, complaining of the inconvenience experienced in landing at the Pilot Bunder in the south-west monsoon, and recommending that space be provided in the high part of the bunder about half way in. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 11th June 1896, reporting that steps 3 feet wide can be made at an estimated cost of Rs. 350.

Resolution.—Sanctioned. The amount required should be met from the fixed Annual Revenue Surplus, Section VIII of the Budget. The Engineer should fix the site of the steps in consultation with the Port Officer.

Read letter from the Agent, Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, dated 2nd June 1896, reporting that their steamer Ernest Simons, while entering the Prince's Dock on the 1st instant, struck against the pier on her starboard side and had some plates on her bow bent in, and intimating that, as the vessel was at the time in charge of the Dock Master, the responsibility for the damage rests entirely with the Dock Officers and that he will claim from the Port Trust the cost of making the necessary repairs. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 9th June 1896, forwarding a report and translation thereof from the Commander of the Ernest Simons and reports from the Dock Master, Assistant Dock Master and Mr. Milloy, Second Grade Pilot, and stating that, for reasons given, he is of opinion that the dent on the starboard side of the steamer was not made when she was entering the dock.

Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—A copy of the Port Officer's report, of 9th June 1896, omitting para. 10, should be sent to the Agent of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes with an expression of the Trustees' regret on the occurrence of the alleged accident; and pointing out that, under the provisions of the Port Trust Act, the Trustees are not in any case responsible for damage done.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 11th May 1896, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Glade & Co., dated 7th idem, in which they complain of the high charge on bamboos; pointing out that in the dock scale of rates there is no charge enumerated for bamboos for lances, that in the Bunder scale of rates the charge quoted is very small and can hardly have been intended to cover other than common bamboos, such as are used for dunnage, while the bamboos referred to by Messrs. Glade & Co. are valued at about Re. 1 each; and suggesting that the shipments of this class of bamboos be charged one half the fee under dock rates for measurement or a separate rate be introduced into the dock scale of rates. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, No. 3028, dated 12th June 1896, stating, with reference to an inquiry made, that a rate per bundle is not desirable, but that a rate for 50 or 100 superior bamboos suitable for lances, &c., would suffice and that the under-mentioned scale would meet the case:—4 annas for up to 50 superior bamboos; 8 annas 100; and so on proportionately. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 3125, dated 15th June 1896.

Resolution.—The rates for superior bamboos to be used as spear-handles, &c., proposed by the Docks Superintendent are approved, subject to the sanction of Government, and may be added to the dock scale of rates. The charges made against Messrs. Glade & Co. should be reduced in accordance with the rates now sanctioned.

The following was amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 12th June 1896.	Total from 1st April to 12th June 1896.	For week ending 12th June 1895.	Total from 1st April to 12th June 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	16	225	19	222
" out of harbour	26	237	27	249
" transported	15	136	13	151
" attended to	1	23	..	12
" warped.....	...	11	2	26

THE MATABELE RISING.

THE Matabele revolt now appears to have been nearly suppressed. Mr. Rhodes, with the Salisbury column, has returned to Bulawayo, and has, it is stated, received certain official despatches which may lead to his return to England as soon as the condition of affairs in Matabeleland will render his presence there unnecessary. There were sports on June 2 and a public holiday at Bulawayo in honour of Mr. Rhodes, who was presented with an address from the Municipal Board. A banquet was given in Mr. Rhodes's honour yesterday. Prices of foodstuffs are rising to war rates, and horses are fetching outrageous values. Forage is also dear. Great distress prevails among many families. The attitude of the military authorities in continuing purely defensive measures disappoints public opinion.

Sir F. Carrington arrived at Bulawayo on June 2.

The following comprise the officers and men of the Bulawayo field force, in addition to the headquarter staff (says a "Telegraph" despatch):—

Two colonels, 1 commandant, 5 staff-captains, 1 intelligence officer, 23 captains, 30 lieutenants, 11 sub-lieutenants, 2 staff-sergeants, 74 corporals 9 bugiers, 987 troops, making, with 279 natives and Cape columns, total 1570 men. Col. Plumer's force consists of 830 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 1100 horse, 45 mule-waggons, 7 Maxims, 3 mountain screw-guns. The Gwelo-Salisbury columns comprise about 600. Capt. Laing has 150 men of Victoria column at Belingwe, and there are 230 friendlies under Capt Jesse Coope, the total being about 3200 men and 23 pieces artillery.

Capt. Drury has just arrived at Fort Mangwe with the 13th and 14th detachments, mostly Jameson's old men.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, Bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-4, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A BANIA BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

DYABHAI JAMNADAS VS. VENILAL TAPIDAS.

THE plaintiff prayed that the defendent might be decreed to pay to him the sums of Rs. 601, Rs. 125, and Rs. 307-2, with interest, and the sum of Rs. 7,000 as damages for breach of agreement and interest. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff and defendant are Hindus of the Surti Visa Lad Bania caste. In the month of Jeth, Samvat 1948, the defendant agreed to give his daughter, Shamkore, "alias" Hira Laxami, in marriage to the plaintiff, in consideration of the plaintiff promising to marry her; and the plaintiff and Shamkore were, in pursuance of agreement, duly betrothed to each other. In consequence of the agreement, the plaintiff, at the time of the betrothal, handed over to the defendant Rs. 601, as "palla" money, and he also paid Rs. 125 for the purpose of having ornaments made for Shamkore. The defendant did in fact expend the latter sum in the making of a pair of "kadas" for Shamkore. In accordance with the custom of the caste, the plaintiff paid to the defendant various other sums aggregating Rs. 307-2-0 as gifts for Shamkore. Throughout the year 1894, the plaintiff frequently requested defendant to perform his part of the agreement and to give his daughter in marriage to him, but the defendant failed so to do. On the 19th December 1894, without the knowledge or consent of the plaintiff, he gave his daughter in marriage to one Damodardas Parmanandas. Plaintiff said he had suffered much humiliation in the eyes of his caste-fellows through the defendant's breach of the agreement, and that it would be very difficult for him to get himself betrothed again.

In his defence, the defendant admitted that he agreed to give his daughter, Shamkore in marriage to the plaintiff, and caused her to be duly betrothed to him; but the defendant said that he was not aware at the time of such agreement or betrothal, but discovered subsequently, that the plaintiff was suffering from a dangerous and infectious form of disease; and the defendant thereupon refused to allow Shamkore to be married to the plaintiff, unless and until the plaintiff satisfied him that he was cured of his disease, or at least that there was no danger to be apprehended therefrom to Shamkore. The plaintiff refused from time to time to comply with the requirements of the defendant, and the marriage was accordingly delayed In the month of October 1894, the defendant by enquiry, discovered that the plaintiff had been treated for his disease by one Jamsetjee Parabjee Hakim. The defendant, on consulting the said Jamsetjee, and on obtaining from him a certificate, and believing the plaintiff's disease to be incurable or likely to be dangerous for many years to come, refused finally to carry out the agreement, and on the 19th December 1894, married shamkore to Damodar Parmanandas. The defendant Submitted that, under the circumstances mentioned, and having regard to the age of Shamkore, he was amply justified in so doing. The defendant admitted that he had in his hands the sum of Rs.601, which was paid to him by the plaintiff as "palla" money, and also a sum of Rs. 49, paid to him for presents for Shamkore, as well as certain clothes made for her by the plaintiff. All of these monies and articles the defendant had always been ready and willing to hand over to the plaintiff on obtaining from him a proper discharge, as by the correspondence which had passed between the parties would appear. Save as aforesaid the defendant denied that he had in his hands, or had received from the plaintiff on account of the intended marriage, any sum of money whatsoever, or that he was liable to pay interest to the plaintiff. The plaintiff had recently started a fortnightly medical periodical entitled "Vydak Sangra" and had published therein, various matters, relating to the said betrothal with a view to disparage the defendant and Shamkore, to which the defendant craved leave to refer. Defendant denied that the plaintiff was entitled to recover any damages from him, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidince in the case was proceeded with during the day.

Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE FULTON.

A DISPUTED ACCOUNT.

PYLADAS SHIVKURN VS. PANALAL SARDARMAL

Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the defendant, applied for a transfer of the case to the long causes list. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 35,000, but the difendant denied the correctness of the account, as several credit items had been omitted. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for the plaintiff, said it would be sufficient if the case was allowed to stand over for a week in order to allow the defendant to inspect the plaintiff's books. Mr. Scott agreeing, his Lordship postponed the case for a week.

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S ESTATE.

JAMNADAS VIJBHUCANDAS VS. BHANBAI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardusir Hormusjee and Dinshaw, for the plaintiff in this, and two other causes in the list, applied for a transfer to the long causes list on the condition that, in the meantime, the defendants would not assign, charge, or mortgage their shares in the estate of the late Sir Tharia Topun. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for the defendants in the three cases, agreed to the terms proposed, and the cases were transferred to the long causes list.

BALANCE OF AN ACCOUNT.

HIRACHAND NEMCHAND VS. SHA CHATOOR MUNJEE.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Mathubhai and Jamietram, for the plaintiffs, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 7,369-3-0, the balance of an account due by defendant to the plaintiff on the 8th November 1893. The plaintiff carried on business in Bombay as a commission agent, and the defendant carried on business in Vakaner. The claim was proved, and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 7,369-3-0, with interest and costs.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA MAILS.

IN a letter to Mr. Hanbury, Secretary to the Treasury, dated May 11, Sir John Leng, M. P., referring to the new postal contract for India and the Far East, expresses disappointment that "the lowest speeds for which tenders have been asked are thirteen and a half knots to and from Bombay, thirteen and a quarter knots to and from Adelaide via Colombo, and eleven and a half knots between Colombo and Shanghai; but tenders may be sent in for any speed, higher or lower." He points out that a speed of twenty knots is contemplated in the new contract for the Canadian service. Of the steamers now engaged in the Transatlantic service, the average speed from port to port is 21½ knots for the Lucania and the Campania, and the Teutonic and Majestic both average almost precisely 20 knots. Of the older vessels the Umbria and Etruria average 19½, the Germanic 17, and the Britannic 16 knots. These are the steamers which carry the American mails regularly by contract with the Post Office. The mail steamers on the Pacific between Vancouver and Japan make 20 knots. The average speed of the Castle Line steamers to the Cape is 15 knots. Sir John Leng alludes to the extraordinary difference there is between these speeds and the minima allowed for the Indian, Australian, and Chinese routes, and expresses a hope that the Contract Department of the Post Office will succeed in arranging for considerably higher speeds than the minima for which tenders have been advertised. The following reply has been received:—

"Treasury, S. W., June 1, 1896.—Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of May 11 as to the contract for the Indian and Australian mails, I may, perhaps, remind you that the time specified in the forms of tender are minimum times, and that the contractors usually perform the services at a speed considerably in advance of the minimum prescribed. For example, taking the voyages from Brindisi to Bombay during the last complete year for which we have the records, there were only three occasions on which the voyage was not performed in at least twelve hours less than the contract time, while thirty-five were performed more than the twenty-four hours within the contract time. For reasons which I need not state at length, the Indian and Australian services cannot be fairly compared as regards speed with the Atlantic and South African services to which you refer; but it may, of course, be at once admitted that the former could be performed at a greater speed than is now the case or than is contemplated under the new contracts. The standard of speed, however, is mainly determined by the requirments of passengers and freight rather than by those of the mail service; and there does not appear to be any pressing demand from the pubic for a speed such as that which you suggest. Any acceleration must, of course, be paid for, and under existing circumstances it seems likely that the cost would fall entirely on the mail subsidy. As the loss to the exchequer on the existing services with the East and Australia is estimated at more than a quarter of a million, I fear that so large an increase in the subsidy as would be involved by a contract speed of 17 knots would be scarcely considered as justifiable. I can, however, assure you that in deciding upon the tenders which may be submitted, every effort will be made to secure the highest speed consistent with due economy.—Believe me, faithfully yours. R. W. Hanbury.—Sir John Leng, M. P."

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INDIAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN EAST AFRICA.

THE employment of Indian troops, at Suakin, is coincident with the despatch of a more peaceful contingent for Uganda. The transfer of British East Africa from the Chartered Company to the direct management of the Crown has led to developments of a striking and significant kind. Her Majesty's Imperial Commissioner soon discovered that if those developments were to be financially practicable they must be carried out to a large extent by Indian labour and by an Indian staff. He accordingly commissioned an Assistant Administrator to India, with a view to negotiating terms with British Indian subjects, who might be willing to try their fortune in Uganda. The advance guard of the Industrial and administrative force thus raised sailed from Bombay for Mombasa, on the 8th of May. It consisted of 50 clerks, engineers, and highly-skilled artisans. This nucleus of supervision and direction was to be followed about the date of the present article by a body of 300 workmen, and it is understood that arrangements are in train for a further supply. The truth is that as Zanzibar, when it began to grow into importance 20 years ago, found it financially impossible to create a postal system except by means of native Indian officials and native Indian clerks, so the Imperial Commissioner of British East Africa finds himself confronted by the same necessity the moment he enters upon large schemes of development.

The industrial contingents thus led forth from India under the personal conduct of her Majesty's Assistant Administrator for British East Africa are the official outcome of a process which has for some time been going on. The "Bombay Gazette" received by last mail furnishes an able summary of the steps by which that process was initiated. Until the railway from the coast to Uganda was determined on legal difficulties stood in the way of Indian emigration under contract with the British East African Administration. The Indian Legislature is keenly alive to the injustice which in some of our colonies is done to natives of India. It therefore does its best to guard assisted Indian emigrants by retaining the power to shut off the supply. Every country to which the system of emigration under contract is extended, has to be entered in a schedule for the purpose. It is this power retained by the Government of India that enables it to insist upon fair treatment for British Indian subjects in the French and other foreign settlements. It is also this power which arms the Indian Government with a final answer to British colonies, should they prove deaf to remonstrance and deny to British Indians their "status" as subjects of the Imperial Crown. Until lately Uganda was not included in the schedule of countries to which British Indians might be sent under contract; but when the coast railway was sanctioned the East African Administration obtained an Act from the Indian Legislature, authorizing the migration of workmen from India under contract with the representatives of her Majesty for East Africa. It is but fair to say that so far the Imperial Commissioner in British East Africa has done his best to render such emigration advantageous to both countries. He offers good pay. Indian or Eurasian clerks, who would earn 75 to 125 rupees a month in Bombay obtain 150 to 250 rupees in Uganda. Artisans, foremen, engineers, and workmen are paid on a scale of corresponding liberality, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 "per mensem" with the chance of rising to still higher rates. The increase in pay is not altogether gain, as certain articles or food and many of the comforts to which Indians are accustomed cost more in British East Africa. Owing to the absence of a currency system, the salaries of the clerks will not be paid altogether in cash, but in bills upon agents in distant coast towns. As most of them will, for some time at any rate, keep their families in India, this is not altogether a disadvantage.

The difficulties, however, are not merely those of pay. The Imperial Commissioner has wisely determined to obviate caste and religious difficulties by employing, to begin with, only Mahomedans. This precaution, although judicious at starting, will probably be dispensed with at a later stage. The drawbacks of the climate are also not inconsiderable. Uganda itself is said to be healthy for Indian emigrants. But 800 miles of a very trying route have to be traversed from the coast to the inland capital. Sturdy men, able to do stiff climbing over heights which run to 10,000ft., have accordingly been collected from Karachi and Northern India rather than from among the southern races of Bombay. The first caravan of Indian clerks and artisans was to leave Mombasa, last week, and to reach Uganda, about the beginning of August by marches of 12 to 15 miles a day. The caravan will include 500 African porters, and be well-protected and armed, as the route is not free from the danger of wild beasts and in certain parts from equally savage tribes. "In one respect," says the "Bombay Gazette," "the tie between the emigrants and the land of their birth will not be severed, for the Indian codes have been adopted as the law of the Protectorate, over whose Courts the High Court of Bombay exercises appellate jurisdiction."

The task of opening up British East Africa has thus fallen to Indian labour. The same controlling necessity which renders the agricultural development of New Zealand largely a Scotch question, is found to underlie our position at Uganda. Only three or four miles of the railway, we are informed, have so far been laid down, and only a short section of about 20 miles has been cleared for construction. The late rebellion accentuated the labour difficulty, and the chief engineer finds that, unless the laziness of the Swahilis can be overcome, the estimated cost of 1,755,000 for the whole distance of 657 miles will be greatly exceeded. It is not too much to say that our command of a labour supply in India accustomed to hard work in the tropics has brought this railway within the limits of feasibility. Indian labour gives us an industrial advantage over our European rivals in tropical and subtropical Africa scarcely less important than the military advantage which we derive from our command of the Indian warlike races. It is doubtful whether any other European nation could even attempt the construction of such a railway. It is certain that they could not accomplish it except at an enormous cost of capital and human life, if conducted by a European staff of clerks, foremen, and skilled artisans. During the last 40 years, large masses of Indian labourers have been trained in railway construction. The English contracting firms declare that, as regards case in management and smoothness in working the Indian navy has no superior. Nor is he less remarkable for the rapidity with which he acquires habits of industrial organization and forms himself into large coherent groups under the control of native overseers, who seem to come naturally to the front. All that he requires is to be fairly paid for his labour.

This is precisely what India asks in regard to the military labour which Egypt is now obtaining from her. We might almost as justly compel the Indian Government to send its post office clerks to Zanzibar or a railway native staff to Uganda, and charge their daily pay to the Indian tax-payer, as we can charge to the Indian exchequer the regular daily pay of the Indian troops employed in the reconquest of an Egyptian province. For the Indian native army, like all other Indian departments, is kept at the lowest point compatible with the effective discharge of the services required by India herself. India, together with every other part of the British Empire beyond the Gulf of Suez, has an interest in the stability of the British position in Egypt. Yet he would be a bold Colonial Secretary, who would indent upon Ceylon, or Hong-kong, or South Australia, or New Zealand for troops for Egypt, and charge the regular daily pay of those troops to the colonial exchequers. A crisis may arise, as the Penjdeh and other crises have arisen, when India and the colonies will come forward with loyal and spontaneous offers of aid. But we make a grave mistake if we confound such patriotic offers in a moment of supposed peril to the British Empire with compulsory indents for troops like that which has now been made on India for the defence of Suakin. The contrast of our dealing with India in military and in industrial charges is very striking. It has lately received emphasis from the papers laid before Parliament on the contributions of India to the Imperial Institute, of which we published a summary. Most people recognize the interest which India has in the Institute and the industrial services which the Institute may perform for India. But the papers disclose the vigilance with which the Indian Government appraises the precise value of that interest in determining the pecuniary contributions of India towards the maintenance of the Institute. If any one supposes that the India office is too liberal with Indian money, excepting under the "force majeurs" of a Parliamentary resolution, a perusal of this correspondence will correct his mistake. Nothing could better evince the care with which such matters are handled than the memorandum by Sir Birdwood on behalf of the India Office in the recent Parliamentary return. It acknowledges the interest of India in the Imperial Institute, but it also asserts the conjoint interests of the colonies and other dependencies of the Empire, and it successfully defends the Indian taxpayer from an undue share of the cost. Sir George Birdwood reckons the contribution that may fairly be taken from India at not more than the contribution granted by the Australian colony of Victoria. As a matter of fact the special grant now made by the Secretary of State for India is less than that amount. In all matters of conjoint Imperial interest, India is willing to bear her part in common with the other dependencies and colonies of Great Britain. What she objects to is to be singled out from among those dependencies and colonies, and forced to bear the charge alone.—"Times"

THE QUEEN has been pleased to grant her Royal licence and perm

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Of all the regulations under which the army suffers, writes the "Broad Arrow" the rules governing travelling press the hardest. Not only are they illiberal and sometimes inequitable in themselves, but they are often administered even more illiberally and even more inequitably. There is more heartburning and indignation over the disallowance of sixpense on a cab-fare than the money is worth. We suppose from the War Office point of view it is the principle and not the expense which is involved, but if the War Office authorities were capable of looking at things from the other side, or even of considering them with an open mind—which we fear they are not—they would, we believe, come to the conclusion that where the principle comes in, it is as often as not against them. When an officer makes a claim for travelling he sends in a bill for what he has actually expended in the public service. There is no question of pay or allowance. If he demands the latter at the wrong rates he very properly does not get them. The amounts are fixed by Royal Warrant, and it is his duty to ascertain what may be due to him. But an officer when travelling pays as he goes. He settles with cabmen and takes railway tickets according to tariff. In fact so stringent are the rules which govern travelling that any reasonable liberality which may be exercised by the War Office is probably in direct violation of the letter of the law. So the law should be put right. An officer when he travels on duty should be reimbursed what he is fairly obliged to spend. If he is careless or extravagant it must of course be at his own expense. But legitimate expenditure should be allowed, and if the regulations do not provide for this they should be amended accordingly.

The French second-class cruiser Cassard was launched the other day at Cherbourg, where she was laid down in October, 1894. She belongs to the Chasseloup-Laubat type, and is a sister of the D'Assas and Du Chayla. She has been designed by M. Lhomme, and took the water with her engines and boilers on board, so that she will be completed with rapidity. She displaces 3,052 tons, and is 325ft. 6in. long, with 44ft. 11in. beam, and an extreme draught of 20ft. 6in. For protection she has a 2½ in. steel deck, and her heavier guns have 2in shields. The armament is wholly on the quick-firing principle, and consists of six guns of 5·2in. (model 1893), and four of 3·9in. (model 1891), with twelve of 1·8in. and ten of 1·4in., besides two torpedo-tubes. The engines are of 9,500 horse-power, and are intended to give a speed of 19·5 knots. The other vessels of the same type, however, have not quite realised the speed expected of them. Thus 19·25 knots was counted upon for the Bugeaud but, with 9,000 horse-power, she attained only 18·2 knots, while the Chasseloup-Laubat, though doing somewhat better, has not realised the full hopes of her builders. The cost of the Cassard is given as £318,712. She will carry a complement of 385 officers and men.

An interesting piece of intelligence comes from Elizabeth, New Jersey. It appears that the Rev. William H. Shermer, of that place, claims to have discovered the figurehead of the famous Chesapeake, which, under her gallant captain, James Lawrence, fought the renowned fight with the Shannon on June 1, 1813. The authorities at Halifax gave Mr. Shermer permission to search the old dockyard theft, and he was so fortunate as to discover the relic behind green knolls, half concealed beneath a pile of lumber. The figurehead, which apparently has not been much cared for, has the form of a woman and was found, as we read, "with eyes looking out over the vast space which received the protection of the British flag." Mr. Shermer's idea is to stir up patriotic fervour so that possession of the relic may be secured, with the end that it may be lodged in some museum, probably the National Museum at Washington. Negotiations have been set on foot by United States citizens residing in Halifax with that view, and it is hoped that the "Sons of the Revolution" may take the matter up in the belief "that it may serve to increase and foster the growth of international friendship between the mother country and her aforetime colonies"—truly a worthy purpose. Mr. Shermer was moved with patriotic pride amid the storied monuments and green mounds of the old Trinity Churchyard, were British officers laid the bodies of Lawrence and his comrades, and the 61st Regiment fired volleys over their grave.

The "North American Review" for May contains an enthusiastic "symposium" upon "The Engineer in Naval Warfare," in which the general spirit of dissatisfaction which reigns in the engineering branch of the United States Navy is disclosed. Commodore and Engineer-in-Chief Melville leads off with the announcement that this is the age of the engineer, who will be the great factor in modern war, both afloat and shore. The trained engineer is a combatant, and recognises that the strategic possibilities of a fleet of warships are greatly dependent upon his thought and handiwork. "If the engineer is not worthy of official recognition, and of some of the emoluments of the naval Service as he stands in that magazine of death, with clear brain and steadfast courage, holding in his firm grasp the heartstrings of the ship, then a new lexicon is required to define his worth. If he falls beneath a maze of wrecked machinery, or within a blast of scalding steam, or sinks to ocean depths in the closed compartment, either he dies as heroes die, and his career has been honourable, or the world's ideal needs revision." Professor W. S. Aldrich, of the University of West Virginia follows with a reasonable consideration of engineering problems, greatly advocating systematic experiment, and favouring the naval engineering experiment station which it is proposed to establish at New London, Connecticut.

The chairman of the Naval Committee in the House, in opposing a bill for the betterment of the United States naval engineers, stated, amongst other things, his opinion that "the whole difficulty is that there are too many idle naval men allowed to hang around Washington. They ought to be bundled off bag and baggage and sent to sea. These young men come here after having been educated and made men of at the expense of the Government, and fly round to the social functions in Washington and meet the sons of rich men, and get the idea into their heads that the Government is not doing enough for them. I often hear a young lieutenant say, 'Here I have been for fifteen years in this grade.' Of course they have, but they forget that during those fifteen years there were hundreds of bright young men in this country who would only have been too glad to have stepped in and taken their places, and there are to-day hundreds who would jump at the same opportunity. The men the naval officers meet here in social life, and whom they try to emulate without having their means, are as a rule men who have little else except their wealth to recommend them." Coming from such a source, doubtless the complaint of Congressman Boutelle is a correct one. Certainly in our own Navy no accusation of a like nature could be made at the present time, as is fully shown by the remarkable scarcity in the metropolis of young officers, or, indeed, of officers of any age save those on the Retired Lists, in marked contrast to that of bygone days. In fact, with us the pendulum seems to have swung a little too far in the opposite direction, and it is almost a case of "hard work" (and plenty of it), with "no play," or only, at least, the very smallest modicum.

General Billot, French Minister of War, received by telegraph a communication addressed by the Russian Minister of War to General Boisdeffre, the French special envoy at Moscow. It runs thus:—"I have just received your letter enclosing the telegram in which General Billot informs you that he has granted a day's leave to the whole French Army, in order to enable the officers and soldiers to celebrate with the Russian people the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas. I have had the honour to submit the telegram of the French Minister of War to the Emperor, and I am happy to be able to inform you on behalf of His Majesty how deeply touched he felt at the thought that the French Army allied itself with the Russian people on this solemn occasion. Profoundly moved by this fresh proof of sympathy, His Majesty begs me to transmit to the Minister of War the expression of his warmest sentiments and to convey to the French Army his most affectionate regards and best thanks.—Vannovsky."

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THE MAN WHO WAS PUNCTUAL.

[From The South London Press.]

Mr. Francis Crisp, of 39, Thurlow-hill, Dulwich, London, S.E., is a very busy man, and a few minutes in his company would be quite sufficient to convince anyone that promptness and punctuality are his prominent characteristics. He is at present doing excellent work in the neighbourhoods of Dulwich and Norwood. Mr. Crisp's age appeared to be at most forty years, but, in reply to my question, he said that he was nearer the half-century, viz., forty-seven years.

"My name and my business," he continued, "are well known in this district. For several years my name has appeared in the local press, and I am not ashamed of it. I have lived in this neighbourhood for thirty years. I have been a teetotaller for thirteen years this Christmas, and my business is gardening. Six months back I first felt rheumatic pains in my knee. These pains were so bad that I had to stop at home and leave my work, which is not a pleasant thing to have to do any time. I heard from different people, and read in a local paper, about the remarkable cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I said to my wife, 'I will give them a trial.' I did so, and I am very glad of it. I carefully read the instructions. I obtained relief from the very first pill. I can assure you that when I went out in the afternoon I was as bad as any one could be. I felt just as if some one had hit me across the knee with a stick."

"Felt rheumatic pain."

"And after taking the Pills?"

"The pain disappeard, just like that," and Mr. Crisp struck his knee with his right hand in a manner which proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that no pain had been left behind. "I have recommended the Pills," he continued, "to many people, and shall continue to do so. I previously felt the rheumatic pains not only in my knees, but in my shoulders and my back, and when I went to Brixton I had to take the tram because I could not walk home. Now I have no pains at all." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL HALF-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
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Yours obediently,
W. Griffin Sutton, *Secretary.*
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Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
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EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
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Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
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And Safely Reduces Obesity.
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
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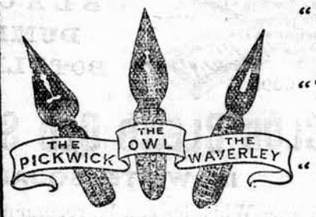

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Sold by all Stationers.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 12837, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. EVE TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
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Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
same as supplied to
H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent, and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

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Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY,
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ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

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"GLOVE-FITTING"
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The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
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Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
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TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. None others are Genuine.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE **ATKINSON'S** ONLY,
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Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
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EXTRA SPARE CYLINDERS SUPPLIED TO ORDER.

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We also supply THE SAME QUALITY HARMONIPHONE WITHOUT TABLE and measuring 36 inches in length, 18 inches in width and 14 inches in height.

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HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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TRADE MARK. REJECT SUBSTITUTES
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

Maltine
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The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.

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LIMITED,
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